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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

REGD. NO. B. 1065

INSURANCE

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VOL. XX NO. 232

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28 1932

PRICE ONE ANNA.

MAHATMA AND PROSPECTS OF THIRD LONDON CONFERENCE

VICEROY TO COME TO POONA BY AIR

Will Pay Visit To Bombay Governor

SIMLA, Sept. 27. After reaching Delhi on 13th October it is likely that the Viceroy will proceed by air to Poona on the 15th where he will meet the Governor of Bombay.

It is likely that their Excellencies will make an extended tour in the cold weather which may embrace visits to Jaipur, Udaipur, Ratlam, Jaora, Ajmer and Baroda.

A visit to Bombay is also probable. Christmas will be spent in Calcutta and about the middle of January Lord and Lady Willingdon will leave and may visit Allahabad, Gwalior, Bhopur and Agra returning to Delhi about 25th January.

One or two other centres may possibly be included in the programme which is essentially provisional at this stage.—A. P.

C. P. C. AMENDING BILL

Passed By Council Of State

SIMLA, Sept. 27. The Council of State had before it for consideration today only the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly.

The Hon. Mr. E. Miller, the second on the panel of Chairmen occupied the Chair.

Mr. Hallett, Home Secretary, moving the consideration of the bill amending the Criminal Procedure Code explained its salient features and said that section 528 as it stood was open to a very serious objection in that it enabled an accused or a complainant to delay seriously the trial of a criminal case.

Mr. Narayanaswami Chetty and Sir Manekji Dadabhai spoke supporting the Bill, both preferring the Bill in the form in which it was introduced in the Assembly.

The Bill was taken up for consideration, and passed without further discussion or any alteration.

The Council adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD CONGRESS WORKER JAILED.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 27. The City Magistrate, Allahabad, delivered to-day judgment in the case in which 15 Congress workers were arrested while holding a secret meeting in a house on August Road last week.

They are alleged to be members of the Working Committee of the Allahabad District Congress Committee.

Two accused apologised and were let off on furnishing securities.

Ramchander Misra, said to be the organiser, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment; and a fine of Rs. 100/- in default; to three months more. The remaining 12 were given six months rigorous imprisonment each.—A. P.

Municipal Head Clerk Jailed

JALGAON, Sept. 26. The First Class Magistrate, Jalgaon, recently convicted Keshay Marand, head clerk in the collection department of the Jalgaon Municipality, for criminal breach of trust and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 800/. The accused was alleged to have been responsible for the misappropriation of the Municipal money to the extent of more than Rs. 1200/.—A. P.

"I AM A CO-OPERATOR BY INSTINCT"

Reply To Birthday Felicitations

READY TO ENDORSE WORTHY SUGGESTION OF CO-OPERATION

POONA, Sept. 27.

Replying to a message of congratulation on his birthday sent by pressmen, who also inquired of Mahatma Gandhi the prospects of his co-operation in the Round Table Conference Mahatma Gandhi observed:

THANKS FOR FELICITATIONS.

"I thank you for your congratulations. None will be more delighted than I to endorse any worthy suggestion of co-operation by the Congress with the Government and the Round Table Conference. I only emphasise and underline the adjective 'worthy'.

CO-OPERATOR BY INSTINCT

Despite repeated declarations it is not generally recognised that by instinct I am a co-operator. My very non-co-operation is intended to purge co-operation of all meanness and falsity, for I hold that any other co-operation is not worthy of the name. Therefore as far as I am personally concerned when the proper time comes I shall throw my whole weight in favour of co-operation.—A. P.

A TRUE FRIEND OF BRITISH CABINET AND NATION

Mahatma's Message To Miss Ellen Wilkinson

Miss Ellen Wilkinson and Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon of the India League Delegation had a second interview with Mahatma Gandhi at Yeravda Jail. The Mahatma gave the delegation the following message on Sunday for Great Britain, which was exclusively published by the "Daily Herald," London.

"Every day of the fast seems to me conclusive evidence of the hand of God in it. Even I with my boundless faith in God and his mercy was not prepared for this great wave and awakening against untouchability. That some of the great temples should have spontaneously admitted the untouchables without restriction is to me a modern miracle. They have only now, admitted God, hitherto, the images which are custodians falsely and in their pride thought had God within were Godless.

WARNING FROM GOD.

The Cabinet decision was to me a timely warning from God that I was asleep when He was knocking at the door and waking me up. The settlement arrived is to me but the beginning of the work of purification. The agony of the soul is not going to end, until every trace of untouchability is gone. I do not want the British Cabinet to come to any hasty decision. I do not want them for saving my life or for appearing to be right with the world to accept it in a nigardly spirit. If they had not realised the true inwardness of the Agreement, they must summarily reject it, but if they have, they will not alter one word or comma of it, but they will implement every condition that is implied in the great settlement which the so-called untouchables and the so-called touchables have arrived at with all their heart and with God as their witness.

IN ALL HUMILITY.

I hope that they and the world will realise that this settlement is, if I may say so in all humility far superior to the Cabinet decision. There is no pride about it. The cabinet composed of foreigners knowing nothing first hand of the Indian condition or what untouchability could mean were labouring under a heavy handicap and even though some Indians had referred this matter to them, they should have declined the responsibility to which they were wholly unequal.

FRIEND OF BRITAIN.

I am not saying this from my penitential bed in any carping spirit or spirit of irritation.

I claim to be a true friend of the British nation and also of the Cabinet and I would be untrue to me to myself and to my call, if at this moment I suppressed my relevant opinion. I would like finally to assure Britain that so long as life lasts in me, I shall undergo as many fasts as are necessary in order to purify Hinduism of this unbearable taint. Thank God there is not only one man in this movement but, I believe that there are several thousands who will lay down their life in order to achieve this reform in its fulness.

All Quiet At Srinagar

BUT CURFEW IS STILL IN FORCE.

SRINAGAR, Sept. 27.

The peaceful atmosphere created on the 25th was well maintained yesterday and conditions in the city were nearly normal though troops have not been withdrawn.

The position this morning appears to be even better and military patrols will be discontinued. As might have been expected the recent trouble in Srinagar produced a state of tension in Islam-abad where there is a dispute over the ownership of a spring. Some damage to property was done but on the arrival of the Inspector-General of Police and later, of a platoon of infantry, the situation improved.

Curfew order in Srinagar is still in force.—A. P.

"WIRELESS" COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

Raman And Bose Cited As Defence Witnesses

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Sept. 27. Hansraj, alias "Wireless" was committed to the sessions to-day by the City Magistrate under the Explosive Act.

Hansraj, who is defending himself, is stated to have declared that he was calling Sir C. V. Raman, Sir J. C. Bose, Bhai Parmanand, the editor of the "Tribune" and others as his witnesses.

The case against Prof. Jhamatmal on the charge of sheltering Hansraj was proceeded with to-day. A C.I.D. officer from the Punjab Seth Tirathdas Mashir and the Deputy Superintendent of the Sind C.I.D. gave evidence. The case has been postponed till October.—A. P.

MILLOWNERS AND CONGRESS

Government Satisfied With The Reply.

Inquiries confirm the Ahmedabad message sent by the Association Press that the Government of Bombay have drawn the attention of the Bombay Millowners' Association to the reports appearing in the press that a majority of the mills in India had come to some agreement with the Congress regarding the Congress boycott list and called for an explanation.

It appears that some time back the local Millowners' Association received a communication from the Government and the Association sent a reply to it. The contents of the reply are not known but it appears that the Government are satisfied with the reply.

MR. MAVLANKER FOR YERAVDA

In Response To Mahatma's Call

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 27. On receiving an urgent message from Gandhiji Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, President, Ahmedabad Municipality, left last night to see him in Yeravda Jail.—A. P.

CONVERTING COUNTRY INTO DESERT IN NAME OF PEACE

Opposition To Ordinance Bill In Assembly

IS GOVT. AT WAR WITH PEOPLE, ASKS PURI

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to continue the debate on the Ordinance Bill. Mr. B. R. Puri who had spoken for an hour yesterday resumed his speech. He discussed at length the proposed provision in the Bill in respect of public servants and contended that the provision was too wide and was likely to be abused and misused by lower ranks into whose hands power was being put.

ARMING THE EXECUTIVE.

He asked "Are we to believe that Government is actually at war with the people, a war which is even more desperate than the one they fought in 1914?"

He held that the offence of inducement in the case of bribery was the proper test to apply to the Bill. What was worse these very wide powers were to be handed by the Magistracy from whom they could never expect justice.

PASSAGE AT ARMS.

Mr. Haig: Is the Hon. Member in order in casting unjustified reflections on the Magistracy? Continuing Mian Shah Nawaz said "These Ordinances are dealing with the judicial machinery which will deal with legislative power and criticising it. Mr. James: The standing orders prohibit any reflection upon any court of law.

President: The Chair is fully cognizant of the Standing Orders. Hon. member is not reflecting on any court but is "criticising" the magistracy as a whole.

Mr. Puri said that he contended that the magistracy, in political cases was not impartial. Continuing Mr. Puri raised an important constitutional issue and said the Government of India Act had given power to the Indian Legislature to legislate and that power could not be delegated to any agency to supplement their own power which was given exclusively to them.

ULTRA VIRES OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT.

This bill as well as the Ordinance which it would replace gave to the Governor-General in Council the power to declare an association unlawful. Mr. Puri contended that this delegation of power was 'ultra vires' and repugnant to the provisions of the Government of India Act.

The legislature must itself define what would constitute an unlawful association and could not leave it to the Governor-General in Council to decide what made an association unlawful. He declared that Criminal Law Amendment Act defining what constituted an unlawful association acknowledged this fact that legislature must lay down specifically these definitions. Mr. Puri finally contended that the Bill which would enable a magistrate to occupy any building and forfeit any property was trying to make the executive usurp the functions of the legislature and must be thrown out.

CREATING A DESERT IN NAME OF PEACE.

Mian Shah Nawaz said that Government while condemning Civil Disobedience should have enquired what had caused it. There was unprecedented class conflict, unemployment, communalism and communism. The Government could not ignore the causes and ask them to pass laws which would really create a desert in the name of peace. There was a lurking suspicion in the minds of the people that the Government was not prepared to give central responsibility, but the Government's reversion to previous procedure was a hopeful sign and he hoped that the Congress would participate in it. A Member. They must first term it Civil Disobedience.

Mian Shah Nawaz: It will disappear if you give a satisfactory constitution.

Sir A. Suhrawardy: Terrorism has not disappeared.

Mian Shah Nawaz: Terrorism

SPLIT IN NATIONAL CABINET CERTAIN

Liberals To Form Opposition

LONDON, Sept. 26.

New complication has arisen in the Cabinet crisis. Discussion at a private meeting of the National Liberals (Simonites) in London has indicated in no way the foregone conclusion that the Simonites will remain in the Government in the event of the Samuelites withdrawing.

The meeting adjourned till after the Cabinet meeting fixed for September 28. In the course of the discussion it was emphasised that the National Liberal support of the Government was not automatic but subject to the Government taking account of the National Liberals' policies.

The possibility of the Liberals becoming the official Opposition is mentioned.—Reuter.

SIMON'S ATTITUDE

Hurried Departure From Geneva

A British official wireless message on the same subject, despatched earlier states:—

A full attendance of ministers is expected at Wednesday's important meeting of the Cabinet. The Foreign Secretary, Sir J. Simon in order to be present, left Geneva by train to-night and will tomorrow morning fly in a service machine from Paris to London.

Mr. Baldwin, who returned from Tignes-Bains yesterday had a long conversation with the Prime Minister to-day and with several other colleagues.

The business before Wednesday's meeting will be a final discussion of the legislation arising out of the Ottawa Conference. Much public interest is shown in it owing to the known attitude of the executive committee of the National Liberal Federation which, on Wednesday last, passed a resolution condemning the agreements reached at Ottawa. At that meeting Sir Herbert Samuel (Home Secretary) referred to the provisional conclusions agreed to by himself and his Liberal colleagues in the Cabinet, and it is understood that the nature of these conclusions has already been conveyed to the Prime Minister.

POSTPONEMENT.

It is generally assumed that the opposition of the Liberal Ministers to the Ottawa Agreement is still maintained and "The Times" says that apparently the "only conditions on which the present composition of the Cabinet can be maintained during the World Economic Conference is that" legislation arising out of the Ottawa should be postponed. This suggestion can hardly commend itself to the majority of the Cabinet and indeed provisional plans have already been made to start the Ottawa legislation on October 18, when the House of Commons meets.

In these circumstances the newspapers anticipate that the Liberal Ministers will resign from the Cabinet, as also will Lord Snowden. It is understood that if the Liberals resign they will not go into the Opposition but will cooperate with the National Government on all questions other than the Ottawa legislation. The Prime Minister is already assured of the continued support of Sir J. Simon, Mr. Runciman and most other Liberal National Ministers.—B. O. W.

Calcutta—There was a midnight scare in the shape of a bomb explosion in front of Sham-pukur Police Station in North Calcutta on Saturday which, however, caused no damage and injured none. Police who smelt gunpowder collected the fragments and sent them to chemical examiner. Miscreants have not been traced.—A. P.

RAJAH OVATED

BY M. L. A.'s

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, leader of the "Depressed" Classes was vociferously cheered by all sections when he entered the Assembly to-day at one o'clock when Mian Shah Nawaz was speaking on the Ordinance bill. Mian Shah Nawaz took the opportunity to congratulate Mr. Rajah on his successful mission to Poona.—A. P.

ment to use mode of the pena, Code and the Code of Civil Procedure and withdraw the Ordinances.

Sir Mohammed Yakub complained that the Assembly was not consulted at the issue and the re-issue of the Ordinances but hoped that members would now realise the responsibility placed on their shoulders.

He said that Civil Disobedience had paralysed trade and upset the social order as was clear from the riots of 1930 and 1931. But if there was less crime in 1932, it was solely because of the prompt promulgation of Ordinances. Sir Mohammed read extracts from pamphlets indicating the method of coercion adopted by Congressmen and also referred to Congress speakers and the press extolling murderers. Government could not allow such a movement to remain uncontrolled and the press to have unbridled license and poster revolution. All he urged the House was to accept the principle of the Bill.

YAQUB'S LOGIC.

There were certain provisions of the Bill which were drastic and vague (Opposition benches ironical No. No.). He certainly (Continued on page 7)

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E R 8549

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N R8014

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Morissu Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

The Ahmedabad Advance Mills, Ltd.

NOTICE

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 6th October to SATURDAY, the 22nd October 1932 both days inclusive. THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on MONDAY, the 17th October 1932 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, when the usual Resolutions regarding the adoption of the Annual Report and Accounts and the declaration of Dividend and the appointment of Auditors will be submitted. By Order of the Board of Directors. TATA SONS LTD., Agents. S. D. SAKLATVALA, Director.

NOTICE

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R 8052

Legal Notices.

In The High Court Of Judicature At Bombay

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1430 of 1932.
H. H. WADIA, Esqr. Plaintiff.
v/s.
MAYABHAI JALABHAI SONI and others Defendants.

MAYABHAI JALABHAI SONI, the 1st defendant above named, TAKE NOTICE that this suit is filed for a declaration that the unmovable property mentioned in the plaint is subject to a sub-mortgage by deposit of title deeds to secure the moneys due by the 2nd defendant to the plaintiff and to take accounts of the amount due by you to the 2nd defendant under a Deed of Mortgage, dated 3rd May, 1923, executed by you and of the amount due to the plaintiff by the 2nd defendant under the sub-mortgage and for payment of the amounts found due, costs and other reliefs.

And take further notice that you are summoned to appear in Court on 2nd November, 1932 at 11 o'clock (S.T.) either in person or by Advocate duly instructed by an attorney, and that in default of your appearance the suit will be heard and determined in your absence. Dated, this 27th day of September, 1932. ARDESHIR HORMASJI OINSHAW & CO., Plaintiff's Attorneys. 5568

Legal Notices.

Bombay High Court

SUIT NO. 772 OF 1927.

SUNDERJI LADHA AND COY. Plaintiffs.

vs. CHUNILAL MANILAL & Others Defendants. And Dr. HIRANATH D. KHOTE Assignee.

DEFENDANTS ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the Assignee has attached the Defendants' claim against Devidas Dwarakadas in Suit No. 1403 of 1926 and the Defendants are prohibited from recovering the same. MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & CO., Assignee's Attorneys, 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. 5571

NOTICE

NOTICE HEREBY GIVEN that LABAL widow of Ebrahim Karim Nanji has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, main chance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office Albert Building, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned. THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with messuages, tenement or Bungalow with out-houses standing thereon situate on Bandra Hill, near the Byramji Jijibhoy Road in Bandra in Taluka South Salsette Sub-District, containing by admeasurement Three thousand Two Hundred and Sixty-eight square yards or thereabouts and particularly denoted as non-agricultural Survey No. 204-A in a certain register deposited with the Collector of Thana and bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Dushaw Cooverji Pandole, on or towards the West partly by vacant land belonging to Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Moos, and partly by the property belonging to the Shirimal Cama Convent, Home, on or towards the South by the property of Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Moos and on or towards the North by a common Road leading to the said Byramji Jijibhoy Road which premises bear Municipal No. 50, Hill Road, Bandra. Dated this 27th day of September, 1932.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL Purchaser's Attorneys. 5567

FINAL WEEK

PRABHAT'S SUPER-TALKIE OF GREAT DISTINCTION WITH EXCELLENT SONGS & MUSIC

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An Uproariously Funny Picture

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE



Lomelno Da Silva

LYRIC TENOR

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TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK

Sagar Movietone Production

VEER ABHIMANYU

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SECOND THUNDERING WEEK

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Steamers, Tons, Arrive, Leave.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Tokushima Maru	5976	3 Oct.	6 Oct.
Yakushima Maru	10500		@ 3 Oct.
Kaga Maru	5860	29 Oct.	14 Oct.
Haruna Maru	10500		@ 17 Oct.
Bengo Maru	5396	3 Oct.	17 Oct.
Nagato Maru	5901	18 Oct.	31 Oct.
Katori Maru	10000		@ 1 Nov.
Tange Maru	6890	30 Oct.	13 Nov.

*Do not carry passengers. x Calls at Colombo. (a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Suwa Maru	11000	13 Oct.	30 Oct.
Fushimi Maru	11000	27 Oct.	13 Nov.

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RESPONSIBILITY AT CENTRE

Khilafat Conference's Resolution

When the All-India Khilafat Conference reassembled on Monday night, it adopted several resolutions 'inter alia' expressing disappointment at the Communal Award, and declaring that it threatened the success of the future constitution unless separate electorates with statutory majorities in the Punjab and Bengal and the separation of Sind were conceded. Another resolution demanded responsibility at the Centre, Provincial autonomy, and suitable representation and protection of personal law.—A. P.

E. S. NAVIGATION CO. DIRECTOR FINED

"A TECHNICAL OFFENCE," SAYS MAGISTRATE

BOMBAY, Tuesday. Sir H.P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment to-day, in a case in which three directors of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company stood charged under Section 46 Clause (3) of the Indian Companies' Act. The complainant in this case Mr. Gulam Rusein Alibhai, a shareholder of the company charged Mr. Ahmed Saïemohamed Dhamsey, a director of the said company, for accepting the directorship of the company without proper qualifications and Messrs. M.R. Bushari and Sharret Hasham, two other directors with abetment of the crime.

The complainant contended that the Eastern Steam Navigation Company was started in July 1919 with a capital of Rs. 15 lakhs distributed in 6,000 shares. The first accused, who is a partner in the firm of Messrs. Saïemohamed Dhamsey and Co., and held about 308 shares of the Company was elected a director of the company in April 1929, and occupied that position for a year and six months in all 338 days. The complainant contended that the first accused had no right to stand for election as a director as he was not properly qualified for the post as one of the articles of association of the company laid down that the qualification for a director was that he should hold shares of the value of Rs. 5,000 while the accused held shares of the value of Rs. 2,500 only.

THE DEFENCE

The defence plea of the first accused was that the original capital of the company as also the price of each share was reduced at a later stage, but it was an unfortunate mistake on the part of the directors that they did not get the article of association regarding the qualifications of a director duly amended in time. The second and the third accused pleaded that they were unaware of the disqualification of the first accused, and as soon as they came to know it they got the article in question amended.

The Magistrate held that the complainant failed to bring home the charge to the second and the third accused and acquitted them. In the case of the first accused the Magistrate held that it was a technical offence. He therefore convicted the accused and levied on him a fine of anna one per day for the days that he occupied the position of a director. The aggregate fine amounted to Rs. 33/10/0. Mr. M. Desai appeared for the complainant while the accused were defended by Mr. C. N. Kanuga.

MADAN'S NEW MANAGEMENT

Mr. R. Armour As Managing Director

Madan Theatres Limited announces the appointment of Mr. R. Armour as Managing Director of the Company. Mr. Armour has been specially loaned by R.O.A. Photophone Inc. and R.O.A. Victor Company Inc. of Camden, N.J., U.S.A. with a view to consolidating the position of Madan Theatres Ltd. in India, Burma and Ceylon.

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Capital Paid-up 1,00,00,000
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ALL-INDIA OCCULT HOUSE. Dacca (Bengal).

ATIYA BEGUM'S ACTIVITIES IN EUROPE**Talks To Many Notable Institutions On Education In India**

In an interview given to a "Chronicle" representative, Atiya Begum who recently returned to Bombay after a visit to Europe, described her efforts to get a new orientation of the educational policy introduced in India.

Her activities were mainly confined to England where she received invitations from several associations, including the National League, the British Empire Association, the Faculty of Arts the British Overseas League, the Arts Theatre Club, the Lyceum Club, the Indo-British Institute, the British Commonwealth Forum Club, the International Peace League, and other organisations.

ADDRESS TO M. P.'S

In England, the Duchess of Atholl, M.P., invited some members of Parliament and other important personages to meet Atiya Begum at the Houses of Parliament, who spoke to them about Indian affairs, particularly about the educational problems.

Atiya Begum told them that the Britishers here had deliberately adopted a "crucified" policy of education that crippled the mentality of Indians and it was this system that had brought about the downfall of India. The Indians, not knowing their own minds, began to quarrel among themselves, and these quarrels were very cleverly initiated by the "aggressor" with the result that the whole of the world had been thinking that Hindus and Moslems could not live peacefully in India.

A PASSING PHASE.

But Atiya Begum explained that this was merely a passing phase not to be taken seriously

at all. She maintained that this was the result of a mistaken policy of the system by which the authorities nominated, year after year, the same members of the Schools committee knowing full well that these people were unable to bring about the right kind of education. Atiya Begum impressed upon her hearers that there could be no solution and salvation of the extremely intricate and important subject of political independence until and unless the present system of education in India was drastically revolutionised.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

In her talks to British audiences, Atiya Begum very strongly stressed one very important point—that women's education was more important than men's. Women was the first university to educate the child. Woman should, therefore, be so educated that she could assert herself as an intellectual and sensible housewife who, in India, was a goddess controlling the home.

HER NEW SCHEME.

Atiya Begum was also promised the greatest sympathy and co-operation for her Foundation Educational Institution for girls which she was going to found in Bombay.

Since her return to Bombay some time ago, Atiya Begum has been briskly enlisting volunteers for her scheme.

Under her inspiration, the Three Arts Circle has arranged a series of musicales comprising Indian and European dancing and music for the aesthetic education of the public. The first of these will be held at the Sir C. J. Hall, on Tuesday 11th October at 6 p.m. at the popular price of Rupee One.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY THANA DISTRICT JUDGE**Sentences In Ghatkoper Political Conference Case Set Aside On Appeal**

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Sept. 28. A very important decision was given in the last week by Mr. S. M. Kalkini, the Acting District Judge, Thana, in a political appeal filed by Mr. G. B. Pandit, who was convicted by Mr. Isani, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Alibag, under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced to suffer 6 months' rigorous imprisonment for having taken part in the Maharashtra Political Conference which was held at Ghatkoper, on July 3rd.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the Conference was held under the auspices of the Upanagar Satyagraha Samiti (Vile-Parle Camp), and in support of their contention they produced a printed leaflet in which it was announced that the Conference would be held at Ghatkoper.

The Vile-Parle Satyagraha Camp was declared illegal but the learned judge held that there was no evidence to connect the Con-

ference with the Vile-Parle Camp. The prosecution should have proved that the printed leaflets were issued by the Satyagraha Camp. Thus 'here being no evidence, the accused was acquitted.

Mr. B. R. Damle, appeared for the Appellant and Mr. A. V. Chitre, for the Crown.

THANA BAR'S MOVE

A similar judgment was also delivered in another appeal filed by Mr. Gopal Raoji Patil against the decision of Rao Bahadur A. K. Kulkarni, the Resident Magistrate, Bandra.

In view of these two decisions, it is learnt that the Thana Bar Association has decided to lodge a petition in the District Court on behalf of the 47 accused who were convicted under Sec. 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for having taken part in the Maharashtra Political Conference, requesting the District Judge to make a reference to the High Court.

MR. HARKARE OUT "TO VINDICATE KING'S DIGNITY!"**High Court Rejects His Petition**

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Cotton Contracts Bill recently introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council was made the basis for the prosecution of the members and ministers of the Bombay Government by Mr. G. K. Harkare, in a petition that he made before Mr. Justice Patker and Mr. Justice Barlee, at the High Court, to-day.

MR. HARKARE ARGUES.

Mr. Harkare who appeared in person to argue his case claimed, under Section 45 of Specific Relief Act, that his application which was rejected by the Chief Presidency Magistrate should be taken back on his file for disposal according to law. He further stated that he was prepared to go to the Privy Council on this point.

Mr. Harkare's application, before the Magistrate was for prosecuting the members and ministers of the Bombay Government and the President of the Legislative Council in connection with the introduction of the Cotton Contracts Bill.

"BREACH OF PUBLIC PEACE"
The applicant alleged that the

bill had created great discontent in the country, and that the accused, by trying to pass it into law, were provoking a breach of the public peace. He, therefore, prayed that under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, security should be taken from the accused for keeping the peace. This application was rejected by the Magistrate on the 17th inst.

When the case was called at the High Court to-day, Mr. Harkare arguing his petition, in person, stated that he had put in the petition on behalf of the Crown, with a view to discharge his duty to vindicate His Majesty the King's dignity and interests.

Mr. Justice Patker said that if the application was made on behalf of the Crown, the Government Pleader (Mr. Shingne) was there to represent the Crown.

"The Government Pleader is only a part of the machinery of lawlessness," replied Mr. Harkare. "If he appears in this case against me I shall challenge his appearance."

At an earlier stage of the dis-

SHOLAPUR TEMPLES THROWN OPEN

SHOLAPUR, Sept. 26.

Two public temples in the Sadar Bazar were opened this morning to the "untouchables" in the presence of a large and representative gathering.

Rao Bahadur Mulay, Municipal President, who presided, congratulated the caste Hindus for courageously coming forward in obedience to Mahatma Gandhi's call to remove this centuries' old blot on Hinduism.

Rao Saheb Soni on behalf of the temple "panchas," thanked all for being present on the occasion.

A. P.

Parel Temples For "Untouchables"

At a meeting of the residents of the Pathare Kshatriya Community of Parel Village, held on Sunday it was unanimously resolved to throw open all the three Temples viz. Shri Chandika Devi and two Shri Hanumanji Temples in their possession and management, to all Hindus including the so-called "untouchables." The Manager has declared that the temples should be thrown open from that minute and issued instructions to the "Pujaris" in charge of these three Temples accordingly.

Malad Temples

A meeting of the residents of Malad was held on Sunday in the compound of Shri Rama temple under the presidency of Dr. Savarkar when it was unanimously decided that the temples should be thrown open to the "untouchables." A large gathering family Hindus was present. It was also decided to send copies of the resolutions to the trustees and owners of different temples in Malad and a Committee consisting of about 10 persons was appointed to carry on correspondence and devise measures to give effect to the wishes of the people.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEER JAILED IN THANA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Sept. 28. Mr. Shrikrishna Pandurang Oka, a resident of Badlapur, who declared himself as a Congress volunteer and was arrested yesterday at Jambhli Naka, Thana, while he was distributing leaflets exhorting people to offer prayers in memory of those who died at Chimer.

He was arrested and placed to-day before Mr. Raj, the First Class Magistrate, Thana. He was convicted under Section 18 (1) of the Press Act and sentenced to suffer 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 150 or in default to undergo a further term of 3 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

MAYOR'S DINNER TO A. I. CRICKET TEAM Luncheon Cancelled

The Assistant Municipal Secretary writes:—

As S. S. the "Viceroy of India" is expected to arrive in Bombay on Monday next not earlier than 4 p.m. the Luncheon proposed to be given to the All-India Cricket Team under the Chairmanship of the Mayor at the Taj Mahal Hotel has been cancelled and it is proposed to give them a Dinner instead at 8-30 p.m. the same day and at the same place. The charges for the Dinner will be the same, namely, Rs. 7/-.

Tickets can be had from the Municipal Secretary's Office and also from Mr. H. W. Bryant at the Y.M.C.A. 12, Wodehouse Road. Those who have already secured tickets for the Luncheon will be entitled to use them for the Dinner. Those wishing to take vegetarian Dinner are requested to give previous intimation. The dinner is open to ladies also.

cussions, Mr. Justice Patker remarked that under the Government of India Act, no action could lie against the Legislative Council.

Mr. Harkare replied that his application was not against the Legislative Council, but against the accused as individual. These persons had brought about a disastrous condition in India, along with other servants of the Crown, and had endangered the Crown's sovereignty over this country.

Mr. Justice Barlee:—Is it because they tried to introduce the Cotton Contracts Bill?

ONLY A SYMPTOM!
Mr. Harkare:—No. That is only a symptom of a dangerous disease. It is the last straw on a camel's back.

The petition was rejected.

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Salt As A Factor In Determining Sex

GERMAN WOMAN SCIENTIST THROWS NEW LIGHT

Why More Homes Are Wrecked In U. S.

INTERNATIONAL EUGENICS CONGRESS

NEW YORK. (By Mail). A discovery that salt may partly determine sex of children, new methods of birth control and new reasons why some couples are childless were reported to the third International Congress of Eugenics.

The salt discovery was said by its author, Agnes Blum, of Germany, to be only one of a number of numerous sex-determining factors in human beings. She increased the number of female mice by use of sodium, the base of table salt. The salt changed body alkalinity balance, and this chance affected sex.

She pointed to experiments by other scientists upon human beings to show that the alkalinity change resulting from use of salt may be different in different races, species and, even among individuals. Hence salt or other chemicals might tend toward male births in one family and females in another.

The new birth controls are secretions of the endocrine, or ductless, glands, one being the anterior pituitary gland near the base of the brain. It produces temporary sterility. Proteins from some other glands have a similar effect. These studies were reported by Michael P. Gueyer, of the department of zoology, University of Wisconsin.

ENDOCRINE GLANDS.

These endocrine glands play a considerable role in causing the childlessness of some couples, according to Dr. Allan W. Rowe and associates of Evans Memorial Hospital, Boston.

"More than 10 per cent. of modern marriages are involuntarily barren," said Dr. Rowe, "and another 10 per cent. relatively so."

"During the past 10 years much light has been thrown upon the cause. First, it is not some single abnormality, but four or five factors. Second, in the great majority of cases the responsibility is divided between the two partners. Third, states of constitutional depression, both endocrine and non-endocrine are causative factors."

Even headaches and hay fever are partly hereditary. This was reported in a paper by N. H. Richards, M.D. and R. M. Balyent, M.D., of Oklahoma City. Although the type of headache named migraine is more common among women than men, they stated hereditary studies show that a man can inherit it either from his father or his mother.

Susceptibility to hay fever may be transmitted by a hay fever immune parent to "several or all of his or her children." In such cases the parent passes hay fever sensitivity along from some ancestor.

IMMUNITY TO DISEASES.

The possibility of immunizing race or a nation to many violent diseases by marriages of generation after generation of persons showing high resistance to those ills was discussed by Clarence G. Campbell, president of the Eugenics Research Association, of New York.

He illustrated with the Mayans of Central America. Recently it has been discovered that they are so highly immune to the most widespread blood infection of modern times that they recover from it "spontaneously without ill effects."

He quoted Dr. George Draper as saying that infantile paralysis affects more frequently children who are brunet, have Mongoloid eyes deeply pigmented skins, wide faces with widely separated eyes, irregular teeth and certain endocrine deficiencies.

A possible explanation in heredity of the "sudden fall of Greece, Rome and other dominant empires and civilizations" was suggested by Dr. C. C. Hurst, of Cambridge England.

The heredity is a "fifth grade" type of intelligence, the cause of which Dr. Hurst says he has identified as probably proceeding from "N genes." Genes are transmitted from parent to child and fix hereditary characteristics. These "N genes," Dr. Hurst said, dominate the individuals constituting a great majority of an ordinary population. He thinks a sudden influx of such genes through marriage contributed to the fall of former empires.

LOVE-MAKING.

Mistakes in love-making, bad home-making and "failure to use

leisure time constructively" were blamed for United States marriage failures.

The three points summarize the intimate experiences of one of the few marriage-counseling bureaux in the world, The Institute of Family Relations of Los Angeles. Paul Popenoe, director, presented the findings.

Not every love-making difficulty leads to a broken home, he said, but in his experience almost every such home-breaking is preceded by one, and "several studies agree in suggesting that at least in the educated part of the population" these difficulties exist "in 25 per cent. or more of marriages at any one time." Mr. Popenoe advocated more sound education about marriage and parenthood, and said:

"Unfortunately, the trend of education during the past generation has been unfavourable, because the dominance of a doctrinaire feminist point of view has led to a depreciation of the differences between the sexes and frequently to ignoring them or denying them altogether."

In bad home-making are "paralyzing fears" of desertion among many women and some men; monotony and deadly routine in home life, and a "serious problem" or women who feel lack of proper clothing to appear in society which they have been accustomed.

RECREATION

"Sufficient recreation, inexpensive, wholesome and mutual," said Mr. Popenoe, forms an important part of our treatment. It will doubtless be the universal experience that no city has anything like sufficient facilities of this sort.

"Popularization of controversies and marital conflict in fiction, on the stage, at the movies and through the columns of the newspapers has built up patterns of failure in the public mind, and patterns of success are rather hard to find."

"There is a real need of further material of this sort, not merely for general education before marriage, but for treatment of difficulties afterward."

The depression from the eugenic point of view, described by Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the American Museum, where the congress is held, is a "world cataclysm of over-population, of overmultiplication of the unfit and the unintelligent, of the reign of terror of the criminal, and of the tragedy of unemployment."

UPLIFT OF CHARACTER
"The only permanent remedy is the improvement and uplift of the character of the human race through prolonged and intelligent and humane birth selection, aided by humane birth control," he said. He defined birth selection as "increase of the superior mental stocks. Birth control, he warned, "may prove to be a two-edged sword, eliminating alike the fittest and the unfittest."

Canada Joins Federation

Inauguration of a world-wide chain of bureaux to enable physicians to apply the discoveries of heredity to human health was announced to-night at the third International Congress of Eugenics. The bureaux are set up by the International Federation of Eugenics, parent organization of the congress. The new president was also announced, Dr. Ernst Rudin, of Munich. Prof. Herman Lundborg, of Sweden, was elected vice-president.

The plan to make eugenics of immediate practical use in health was described by Mrs. G. B. S. Hobson, of London, England, honorary secretary of the federation. "The work," she said, "will be undertaken by a new committee on human heredity. Its object is to bring together in one office from all parts of the world accredited pedigrees of human traits, particularly pathological (disease) traits."

"This is expected to bring in the medical profession, which hitherto has held aloof from eugenics. Already in England, where the bureau is organizing, physicians are asking for advice."

"It is contemplated that the bureau in each country shall have duplicate copies of the pedigrees. The main bureau, will be at Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., in the genetics record office of the Carnegie Institution of Washington."

COMMITTEE'S WORK

"The chairman of the new committee is Dr. C. P. Frets, of Holland. The English bureau chairman is Prof. R. Ruggles-Cates, F.R.S., of London, assisted by Dr. C. C. Hurst, of Cambridge, and Prof. F. A. E. Crew, chief of the annual

BUY INDIAN

MOVEMENT MAKES
HEADWAY IN
MADRAS

MADRAS, Sept. 26

In the course of a statement to the press regarding the work of the Buy Indian League of Madras during the past six months, Mr. B. Shiva Rao, Secretary, writes:—

One of the most striking results of the propaganda that the league has been carrying on since its inauguration in March last is to be found in the great popularity achieved by the Swadeshi Exhibitions that have been held in different parts of the presidency. Conjeevaram, Rajamundry, Tuticorin and Madras have done a great deal to open the eyes of manufacturers and consumers alike to the possibilities of the Swadeshi movement.

Trichinopoly and Calicut will hold similar exhibitions during the next two months. The monsoon will necessarily impose upon us a certain amount of restraint, but at Christmas time we shall have a huge All-India Swadeshi Exhibition in Madras, which will last until the middle of January. A month later, at Kumbakonam there will be another exhibition at the time of the Mahamaham festival, which occurs once in twelve years and attracts six to eight lakhs of pilgrims.

An influential executive committee has already been formed and our intention is to have an agricultural as well as an industrial exhibition at Kumbakonam.

Madras will hold another at the time of the Chitral festival in April. Suitable sites have already been secured both at Kumbakonam and Madras. We are also arranging to hold exhibitions at Conjeevaram at the Garudotsavam festival and at Bezwada during the Pushkaram during the summer of 1933. We shall of course hold other exhibitions at other pilgrim centres of the presidency.

Sir Akbar Hydari, Finance Member of Hyderabad, made a valuable suggestion to me last week that similar efforts should be made at Muslim pilgrim centres also.

DEEPAVALI FESTIVAL.

The Deepavali Swadeshi Sabha, which was recently inaugurated for the specific purpose of carrying on an intensive propaganda to urge the public to buy Swadeshi for the forthcoming Deepavali festival, has been remarkably successful in its efforts. A notable feature of this campaign is the number of women who are coming forward to do active propaganda.

Our Swadeshi museum in Madras is making steady progress and our large showroom is getting filled up. I have had an encouraging response from Swadeshi manufacturers and a number of Indian States such as Mysore, Hyderabad, Travancore and Baroda. Some of them are taking up large portions of showroom for their exclusive use. Likewise, districts like Madras and Malabar have already agreed to take showrooms for the exhibition of the products of their cottage industries. The museum will also serve as a sales depot and already we have been able to assist some of the cottage industries in the presidency to find a market for their goods. There is not the slightest doubt that the Swadeshi movement has come to stay in Southern India.

Both the Government and the public are beginning to realise the non-political character of the movement. The Buy Indian League is honestly striving to be above all political and sectarian differences and growing volume of appreciation for its work is a sure indication of its success.

genetics department. Edinburgh. The federation is in charge of financing the bureaux."

Mrs. Hobson said three other committees previously appointed will continue their work. They are race crossing, Chairman, Eugene Fischer, Berlin; standardization of measurements on the living, chairman, Miss M. Tildsey, London, with a sub-committee on mental and data under Mrs. Charles Bonquet, of London, formerly Miss Barbara Schleffelin, of New York City; and the committee on comparison of racial insanity, chairman, Ernst Rudin, the new federation president. The committee of eugenics and war, under Prof. Corrado Gini, Italy, has finished its work. Canada and Hungary were elected to membership, making 30 countries in the federation.

INDIAN MAKE

For October Only

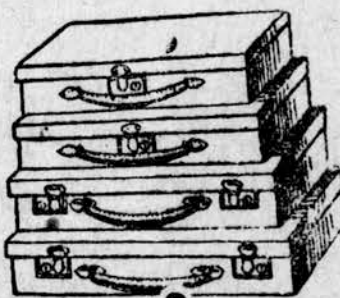
INDIAN CAPITAL

SPECIAL RAILWAY CONCESSION FOR DASEHRA & DIWALI HOLIDAYS

RAILWAY FREIGHT FREE TO ANY STATION IN INDIA

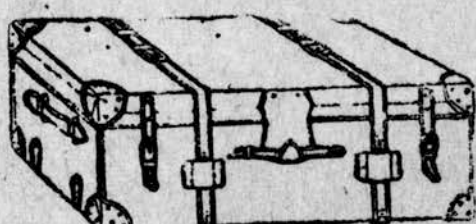
ON THE UNDERNOTED SPECIAL LINES

Attache Cases.



From 12" to 20"
at Rs. 2/6 to 3/- per inch.

Cabin Trunk.

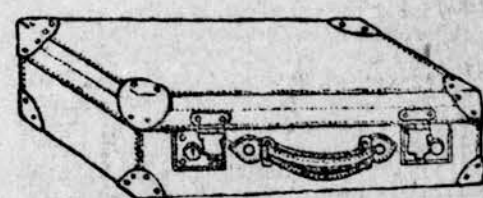


30" 35" 36"
Rs. 22/8 25/- 30/-

Motor Hood Cloth.

Width 72" Rs. 3/- to 4/8/- per yard

All qualities New.
Water Proof Coats 20 per cent.
below our list prices



Leather Suit Cases made from Tan Leather Cloth lines strong steel frame and lock.

At Madras 4/4/- to 4/6/- per inch.
New Woollen Rugs and Blankets
LATEST CHECK PATTERNS.



Camel Hair Rugs with Silk Borders
From Rs. 15/- to Rs. 22/- each.

Holdals Ordinary
24"x72" 27"x72" 30"x72" 33"x72" 36"x72"
Rs. 5/- 5/4 5/8 5/12 6/-
Lock Buckle As. 2/- Extra.



HOLDAL'S
BEST WATERPROOF.
36"x72" without flap but with extra strong leather straps and Lock Buckle.
At Rs. 12/-
With flap all round and one extra Pocket outside
At Rs. 13/-
Elsewhere sold at double the price after removing our labels.



New Woollen Overcoat
Cont. made of
Tweed double fac
check lined all
Standard Sizes
Rs. 13/- 15/- 17/-

K. C. MARROTT,

In India's Premier House for New Waterproof
185 187, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

IS APPLICANT A MINOR?

HIGH COURT ON KURLA TANNING
FACTORY CASE

"PREVIOUS ORDERS TO STAND TILL TRIAL OF
THIS ISSUE"

Bombay, Monday.
Mr. Justice Wadia at the High Court heard the application made by Ramniklal Harilal and Brothers in the suit filed by Jammohamed Rahimtullah and Co. to recover Rs. 2,000 from the defendants, Jivan Govind and Co., and for a declaration that the stock-in-trade etc. in a tanning factory at Kurla are charged with the payment of the said sum.
After the suit was filed, the defendant's firm was adjudicated insolvent. The plaintiffs, thereupon, joined the official assignee as a co-defendant, and had the Court receiver appointed 'interim' receiver of the hides, skins etc. in the tanning factory on 26th August last.

APPLICANT'S CASE.

The applicants, Ramniklal Harilal and Brothers, took out a notice of motion for discharge of the receiver on the ground that they were the lessees of the tanning factory, and that the goods belonged to them, under a registered lease dated August 26, 1931 made between Jivan Govind and his two sons Harilal and Ramniklal, the same having been executed by Harilal on behalf of himself and his minor brother Ramniklal.

OPPOSITION PLEA.

This application was opposed by the plaintiffs who contended that the business of Ramniklal Harilal and Brothers was really the business of Jivan Govind who had given a writing to that effect to the plaintiffs, and that both the brothers were minors. The application was heard some time ago by Mr. Justice Wadia who discharged the 'interim' receiver but granted an injunction against the applicants restraining them from dealing with or disposing of the goods in the tannery except in the ordinary course of business, for three weeks, within which the plaintiffs were

directed to file the necessary suit to protect their security.

"FRAUD ON COURT"

The plaintiffs then filed a memorandum of review for setting aside the said order on the ground that the plaintiffs had since discovered new and important matter of evidence regarding the age of Harilal, the only alleged adult partner of the applicant's firm, and that the proceedings adopted by the applicants are a nullity in law. It was further stated that the said order was obtained by a fraudulent misrepresentation as to the age of Harilal, and that it was a fraud practised upon the Court. The plaintiff relied upon an affidavit of one of the uncles of Harilal, who stated that Harilal was a minor.

"NOT A MINOR."

The application for review was opposed by the applicants, and on their behalf Jivan Govind made an application stating that his son was over 21 years of age. Harilal also made an affidavit stating that he was a major, and that he had been personally dealing with Messrs. Graham and Co. Ltd. in relation to his firm's consignment business extending to nearly two lakhs of rupees, and that the firm's bank account with Lloyds Bank had been operated by him, and that none of the merchants and firms with whom he had dealings had raised any objection, on the ground of his minority, to accept his cheques in the name of his firm, or to any other contractual obligations signed by him on behalf of his firm.

HIGH COURT'S ORDER.

His Lordship directed that the issue as to whether Harilal was a minor or not should be tried on the 14th December 1933, and that the previous orders of the Court should stand till the trial of this issue.

KILL INSECT

AN EXCELLENT
DEODORISER

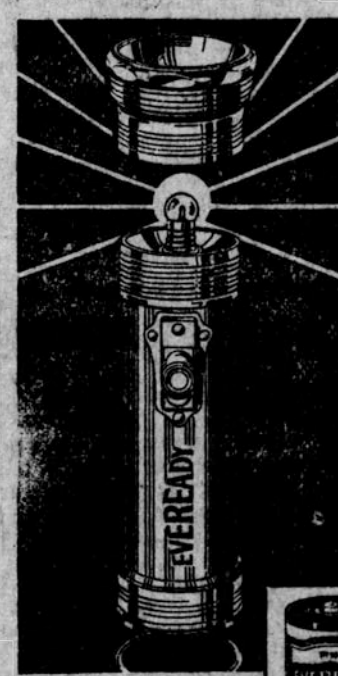


Sold by Chemists, hardware Stores, Swadeshi Stores, etc.

20 oz. bottle 1-4-0
1 gallon tin 7-0-0

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL Co., LTD. BOMBAY.

New EVEREADY



flashlights
at Greatly Reduced
Prices..

Regular Eveready Superior
Quality, Workmanship
and Materials

For Sale Everywhere

EVEREADY

FLASHLIGHTS & BATTERIES

—they last longer
MADE IN U.S.A.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY
Hindu-Bhadra Vadi 13, 1968.
Muslim-Jamadi Aaval 26, 1351.
Parsi Farvardin 22, 1302.
Sunrise 6h. 28m.
Sunset—6h. 31m.
High Tide—10-35, 22-48.
Low Tide—4-03, 16-46.

Phases of Moon—New moon 30th Sept. 11h. 0m. a.m. First Quarter 7th Oct. 1h. 35m. a.m. Full moon 14th Oct. 6h. 48m. p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Rovers Cup Football: Duke of Wellingtons vs. Beds and Herts, Coopers, 5-30 p.m.
THURSDAY, September 29.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR—"Night World", Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Cheat", Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
EMPEROR—"Mischief", Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Arsene Lupin", Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
RIALTO—"Ben-Hur"—Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Palmy Days", Daily at 3.30, 6.30, and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Rainbow Trail", Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Shyam Sunder", Daily at 5.30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Branded Oath", Daily at 5.30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee Friday at 3 p.m.
ROXY—"Careless Lady", Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME—12 noon selection of Kramophone Records, 6-40 p.m. Relay of Music, 7 p.m. Concert by Homji Sisters, 9 p.m. News in Hindi.

SWASTIK LEAGUE VOLUNTEERS CORPS—There will be no regular parade on Sunday. Volunteers are requested to attend at the Swastik House in Parada Uniform at 5-15 a.m. sharp on that day. Members of the League are requested to be present at the Swastik House at 8 a.m. sharp to witness the five-mile running race to be held on that day.

HOMOEOPATHIC POST-GRADUATE ASSOCIATION—The next monthly clinical meeting of the Homoeopathic Post Graduate Association will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Seth Sarayya Building, Parekh Street, Sandhurst Road. The subject for discussion will be "Some Sulphur cases."

POSTAL NOTICE—Mails for Colombo and Australia per S. S. "Monogolia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday).

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

MAURICE LEBLANC'S NOVEL!

Beau Brummel, super-talented, a crowd who loved him. He'll see feminine tricks, a flutter as he deals love and jewels with equal charm!

Guerchard, the buldog of the Paris police! When other tricks failed, he used a lovely lady's charms as a snare!

JOHN AND LIONEL BARRYMORE

on the screen for the first time

ARSENE LUPIN

with **KAREN MORLEY** and **JOHN MILJAN**

Also showing **"THE PAMPA PARTY"** A Rollicking Comedy

BRISK COUPON SALES OF KHADI

BOMBAY CELEBRATES MAHATMA'S BIRTHDAY

BOMBAY, Tuesday.
The celebration of the Sixty-fourth birthday of Mahatma Gandhi according to the Hindu calendar was marked by a hartal in the city and picketing on some of the banks in the Fort Area. Most of the prominent markets, including the cloth markets, and a large number of shops in Kalbadevi, Bhuleswar and Girgaum were closed.
Two Congress volunteers were arrested in the morning for picketing at the gates of Lloyds Bank on Hornby Road.
Another Congress volunteer, dressed in the usual Congress uniform was put under arrest while he was approaching the Mercantile Bank.
And yet another man suspected to be a Congress worker who is alleged to have been posting vol-

unteers at various places, was also arrested by the police.
KHADI WEEK
The day also marked the beginning of the "Khadi Week". A large number of workers including many women devoted their time to the sale of khaddar in the earlier part of the day.
A novel method of selling khaddar is adopted this time. No khadi prices are carried by the volunteers but coupons are sold of various sums to prospective buyers. The arrangement is that those who buy coupons, which range in value from one rupee to Rs. 50, can get khaddar of that amount on presenting the coupons at the Khadi Bhandar. This method, while saving the trouble of carrying khaddar from place to place, gives the buyers a better opportunity of selecting different varieties when they visit the Khadi Bhandar. The sale of coupons proceeded briskly throughout the day.

PARSI PRAYER FOR MAHATMA'S LONG LIFE

Women Of All Communities Invited

BOMBAY, Tuesday.
Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Women's Indian Association, Theosophical Hall, near French Bridge, a public Parsi prayer will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 4-45 p.m. to wish long life for Gandhiji and for the spread of Peace and Contentment everywhere.
Women of all communities are cordially invited to attend it.

LATHI DRILL FOR WOMEN

Programme For Baroda Athletic Tournaments

(From A Correspondent.)
The All-India Athletic Tournaments which are an annual feature of Baroda contribute a mighty share to the wealth of the nation. His Highness the Maharaja Sir Sayajirao Gaekwar and the members of his family are patrons of sports. These tournaments attract large number of competitors from all parts of India and awaken a feeling of sportsmanship in Indian youths.
According to the last annual report, the Institute has 32 trophies, challenge shields and cups having an aggregate value of Rs. 5,200 and spend nearly Rs. 2,000 per year after prizes alone. The special feature is the Ladies' Section.

SPECIAL EVENT.
The 14th session of these tournaments will be held in December this year. The dates so far fixed are from 17th to 21st December and an influential committee under the presidency of the Mayor of Baroda, is formed. Apart from usual fixtures, the speciality this year is the Gymnastic Championship event. Any physical culture institute competing for events like Malkhamb, parallel bar, horizontal bar, club swinging and weight lifting secures the highest number of marks will win "Shrimant Yuvraj Pratap-Singh Challenge Shield."
"Lathi" drill and Agparat are introduced this year for ladies. Entries close on the 30th November. Intending competitors and teams are requested to register their names with Mr. V. G. Retreker, the Tournaments Secretary, Raopura, Baroda. He will supply all information on application.

THE RIALTO

UPTO FRIDAY, 30TH SEPT.
DAILY AT
2-20, 6-15 & 9-30 P.M.

SPECIAL CONCESSION RATES TO SCHOOLS
DAILY AT 3-30 P.M. SHOW

The Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
WORLD'S GREATEST PICTURE

BEN HUR

with
RAMON NOVARRO

AND A CAST OF 150,000

SWADESHI HELPS INDIAN SOAPS

Annual Report Of Tata Oil Mills

The fourteenth annual general meeting of the Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd. was held on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. J. D. Gandhi presiding. The accounts of the last year showed a profit of Rs. 28,071-1-7, which with the sum of Rs. 112,840-0-2 brought forward from last year's accounts made up a total of Rs. 1,40,911-1-9, out of which the Directors decided to set aside a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 for depreciation on Machinery and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 40,911-1-9 to the next period. The Directors stated that the profit for the year was so small on account of the extremely difficult conditions which had prevailed in the Coconut Oil and Copra markets.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report said:—
About three years ago, we had made a representation to the Government of India for the removal of the import duty on Ceylon copra. Our representation was then turned down; but recently, during the last three months, there has been a large increase in the import of coconut oil from Ceylon, and we are again approaching the Government with a view to getting some alteration in the copra duty; we are however not very hopeful because Government derives a certain amount of revenue from this source, which they may not be willing to forego in these times. For these reasons, we do not anticipate any improvement in copra crushing results during the current year.

We are however turning our attention to other oils which we ourselves require in fairly large quantities for soap and hardened oil and hope to keep the mills running regularly.

SWADESHI HELPS.
I am glad to be able to say that our washing soap has come very popular and is selling well all over the country. We have gradually expanded our plant and our organisation in order to be able to cope with the increase in demand for Swadeshi soaps of good quality. The last part of the necessary machinery to enable us to reach our maximum production has been shipped and will be installed before the end of the current year.
In toilet soap, also, although we have not yet finally completed our arrangements, we are hopeful that our quality and finish will enable us to sell well.

PROTEST AGAINST PREFERENCE.
In the meantime, however, if the Ottawa proposals come into force, British toilet soaps are to have 10 per cent preference. As the bulk of imported toilet soap comes from Great Britain, any preferential treatment given to British soaps will make it exceedingly difficult for Indian manufacturers to sell their toilet soaps in competition with the imported varieties until the Indian production increases, which will take some time. We shall register our protest against Imperial preference in respect of soap with the proper authorities and I hope that all the other soap manufacturers in this country will also join us to move in the matter and oppose it. Far from giving preference to foreign soaps, the Indian soap manufacturers should be granted protection for a limited period to enable India to become self-sufficient with regard to its requirements of soap factories. There are already enough soap factories in this country to meet the total demand for toilet soap without any addition to the existing machinery.

The report was adopted and retiring directors were re-elected.
RELEASED FROM BYCULLA JAIL.
Babubhai Jasbhai Patel a student of the Wilson College and two others who were arrested some time back under the Special Powers Ordinance and detained in the Byculla House of Correction were released from jail on Tuesday afternoon.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET REPORT

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.
Jute shares ruled easier for lack of outside support and easier Indian market. In coal there is practically very little change. Teas were neglected. In the miscellaneous Indian Iron and Steel and Madan Theatres were enquired for at better rates, while others were quiet to change. Securities were quiet but steady. The following were the closing quotations:—
Securities—3 per cent paper 50/12; 3-1/2 per cent paper 69/8; 5 per cent loan 190/70 79/12; 5 per cent bonds 1933 101/7, 5 per cent loan 1939/44 99/6; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 104/12; 5-1/2 per cent loan 1938/40 102/6; 6 per cent U.P. Bonds 1921/41 1004 small lot.
Banks—Allahabad Bank pref. 105; Central Bank of India 15/12; Imperial Bank fully paid 118/1 small odd lot; Imperial Bank 290 small odd lot.
Railways—Chaparmukh Slighat light Railway 60/4; Futwah Islampur light Railway 60/4.
Cottons—Kesoram ordy. 45; Coals—Burrakur 9/8; East In-94/8 small lot.—A. P.

MORE CITY CONGRESSMEN ROUNDED UP

The Lamington Road Police raided a room last night at Khe-wadi and arrested seven Congressmen while they were sitting at a meeting. The police also recovered from the place copies of the Boycott Bulletin, a notebook and a Congress poster.

All the seven persons were today placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, charged with taking part in the civil disobedience movement. The police applied for remand of the accused to their custody as they had to enquire about their antecedents.
In their application the police stated that they received information that some Congressmen had their headquarters in Room No. 48 on the fourth floor of Laxmi Building, situated at 11th Lane, Khe-wadi. Acting on that information Sub-Inspector Parab, with some police constables, raided the building last night at 10 and arrested the above accused, who were sitting in the room. On searching the room the police recovered copies of the "Boycott Bulletin" a notebook containing volunteers' numbers and a Congress poster. All the above accused were arrested under Section 3 of Ordinance No. X of 1932. The Magistrate remanded the accused to police custody till October 11.

THREE VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED

For Picketing Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

Three more Congress volunteers were arrested while picketing the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank this morning.
The total number of arrests today is seven.

LLOYD'S BANK

PICKETED

Two Congress volunteers, who were arrested this morning while picketing Lloyd's Bank, were produced later in the court of Sir H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and charged with assisting in the operations of an unlawful association.
The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50/ each or in default six weeks further imprisonment.

"BULLETIN" SELIER JAILED

BOMBAY, Tuesday.
A Congress volunteer who was arrested on September 21, for selling copies of the "Congress Bulletin" at Masjid Bunder Road, was sentenced today to six months' rigorous imprisonment under section 18 (1) of the Unauthorised News Sheets Act, by Mr. G. R. Khan, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon.

At a previous hearing the volunteer had stated that he was not selling the bulletins at that time but was standing on the road where another person who was selling them, threw them on the road at the sight of the police and ran away. The police thinking that he was the person arrested him.

The magistrate had asked him to call defence witnesses today, which he failed to do.

Released From Byculla Jail.

Babubhai Jasbhai Patel a student of the Wilson College and two others who were arrested some time back under the Special Powers Ordinance and detained in the Byculla House of Correction were released from jail on Tuesday afternoon.

PATHE Everyday 3-30, 6-30 & 10 STILL THE BEST THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

It Out-Whoops "Whoopie"!

An efficiency expert in a doughnut factory... A go-getter from the word dough... He breaks up a million-dollar fortune-telling racket—with a million dollars worth of beauties... and just as many howls.

Samuel GOLDWYN presents
EDDIE CANTOR
in
"Palmy Days"
with CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD
An Edward Sutherland PRODUCTION
"Not yet, girls, they're done!"
"Hear the sensational new song this, 'Yes, Yes' and 'Send Down Sister'"
UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE
Book now at S. ROSE & CO., or at the Theatre.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

POONA, Sept. 27.
During the debate on Rao Bahadur Bole's Bill to secure seats on the School Board of the Bombay City Municipality which was taken up after tea recess, some members took exception to Government declaring themselves neutral, Mr. H. M. Rahimtulla considering that they should declare whether they were for or against it. He was against the motion but considered that if representation was given then his community should have a share. The motion for the first reading was passed on division by 48 votes to 12 when the second reading was taken. Rao Bahadur Kale proposed that that Bill should be published for two months to elicit public opinion. He was supported by Mr. L. R. Gokhale who said that other minor communities might wish to be heard.
Dr. Solanki opposed the motion which was lost.
Rao Bahadur Kale then proposed that the Bill be sent to a Select Committee which was also thrown out.
The House then adjourned.—A. P.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The outward P. and O. Extra Steamer "Viceroy of India" left Port Said at 5-30 p.m. on the 26th instant and in ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Monday, the 3rd October.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)
NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.
OCTOBER
New York, Sept. 27.
Previous Closing Rate 7.34
To-day's Opening Rate 7.31
Difference —.03
To-day's Closing 7.37
Difference plus .3

BROACH EXPECTATION.

April/May Rs. 223-0-0
LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
OCTOBER
Liverpool, Sept. 27.
Previous Closing Rate 5.88
To-day's Opening Rate 5.84
Difference —.04
To-day's Closing Rate 5.79
Difference —.09

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Sept. 27.
Silver Ready 17 11/16
Lower 1/8
Silver Forward 17 13/16
Lower 1/8
Market—China and Continent sold.

BOMBAY MARKET.
Bombay, Sept. 27.
(Market was closed).

STOP PRESS

NATIONAL GOVT. NOT IN DANGER.

LONDON, Sept. 27.
A serious crisis is brewing in the Government in consequence of the inability of Liberal Ministers to adhere to the Ottawa agreements.
Sir Herbert Samuel and other Ministers belonging to His group will probably resign to-morrow after the Cabinet meeting specially called to consider the agreement. The resignation of Viscount Snowden may be submitted at the time, but this is partly attributed to his unsatisfactory health.
The attitude of the Samuel group is being used to bring pressure on Simon Liberal group in the Government also to resign for the sake of cohesion of the Liberal Party in the country.
As Sir John Simon and Runciman are not yet acquainted with views of their supporters no decisions have yet been reached. Rumour current last night that Lord Sankey would also resign are probably unfounded as Lord Sankey is Mr. MacDonald's closest councillor and friend.
It is also hoped to dissuade Lord Lothian who belongs to the Samuel group from resigning in view of the important Indian discussions in Autumn. Enquiries in responsible quarters show that there is no reason to think that National Government is in danger.—Reuter.

PEACE IN LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, Sept. 27.
Peace in weaving section of Lancashire Cotton industry is assured. Following the decision of the weavers' Amalgamation to ratify the agreement reached last week which the employers have already accepted agreement was signed this evening by representatives of both employers and operatives. Mill will re-open to-morrow.—Reuter.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

(Special Service for the "Chronicle.")
T.T. ON LONDON.
New York, Sept. 27.
Previous Closing 345 7/16
To-day's Closing 345 1/4
T.T. ON NEW YORK.
London, Sept. 27.
Previous Closing 345 3/8
To-day's Opening 345 6/8
To-day's Closing 345 1/4

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1932

WIDEN THE SETTLEMENT

For the last two weeks the one topic that has almost exclusively exercised the minds of our leaders has been Mahatma Gandhi's fast and its various implications. Now that the fast has happily ended, the leaders are naturally resuming their wider pursuits, for there can be no resting on one's oars when the whole country is determined to win genuine freedom. Let us should forget that there can be no real freedom without justice to the lowliest amongst us, Mahatma Gandhi forced the question of the Depressed Classes upon public attention in an utterly unexpected manner. But in his last press statement, which probably will be the last he may be allowed to issue, he duly reminds the people of their wider responsibilities.

THE NEXT SETTLEMENT.

After reaffirming his decision to resume his fast if Caste Hindus do not make earnest efforts to end untouchability itself, he says:

I wish, too, that the almost ideal solution that has been arrived at may be followed by the other communities and that we might see the dawn of a new era of mutual trust, mutual give and take and a recognition of all communities. I would here single out the Hindu-Muslim-Sikh question. I am the same to the Mussalman to-day that I was in 1920-22. I should be just as prepared to lay down my life as I was in Delhi to achieve an organic unity and permanent peace between them and I hope and pray that there will be, as a result of this upheaval, a spontaneous move in this direction, and then surely the other communities can no longer stand out.

So far as anti-untouchability work is concerned, we have no doubt that there will be plenty of workers to carry on the present intensive campaign. The Gandhi Jayanti Week, which is appropriately dedicated this time principally to anti-untouchability work, is bound to show very encouraging results all over the country.

NATIONAL UNITY.

But what of the wider and no less urgent question of national unity? If Gandhi were free, he would undoubtedly have availed himself of the present upheaval to resume negotiations for a wider communal settlement. But

since he is a prisoner and perhaps will not be allowed even to make another and fuller statement on the question of national unity, he has to be content with making an appeal to his co-workers to do what he is prevented from doing. Will not at least some of his most devoted followers pay prompt and due heed to his appeal?

AUSPICIOUS MOMENT.

The present time is in many respects most auspicious for the resumption of negotiations on the Hindu-Muslim-Sikh question. Many leaders who have been disillusioned by the deceptive character of the safeguards they have obtained in the Communal Award have begun to feel, especially since the Poona Agreement, that there may after all be greater gains for their communities in a mutual agreement. Attempts are being made in Bengal and in C.P. to effect provincial settlements between Hindus and Muslims on the basis of joint electorates, the Muslims being guaranteed at least as many seats as are given them by the Award, together with the right of contesting more. The Poona Agreement has shown decisively how nothing is lost but much may be gained from sincere heart-to-heart deliberations. In particular it has considerably widened the basis of future negotiations or of a settlement with Muslims by suggesting a workable compromise between joint and separate electorates.

THE TIME IS RIPE.

Altogether, the present time is most suitable for fresh negotiations on the Hindu-Muslim-Sikh question. It is wisdom to take the tide at the flood, for the tide soon begins to ebb. We wholeheartedly endorse Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's view that Gandhi cannot have real peace of mind—and we would add nor any other sincere Nationalist—unless and until the wider communal question is satisfactorily solved. He suggests an All-Parties' Conference to attempt a solution immediately. But before a large conference can be convened, it is desirable for leaders like him, who are anxious to make an immediate attempt, to meet together and take steps to convene a more representative conference.

Try A New Policy

Much as the country must deplore the insensate outrage at Pabarti and the needless loss of lives, it would be foolish to allow one's judgment and reason to be clouded by the hysteria which has been let loose by European members in the Assembly and in the Anglo-Indian Press. We agree with the Leader of the Assembly that these outrages are opposed to the spirit of "Indian civilization and culture and are detrimental to the best interests of this ancient land." But while strongly condemning them we condemn as strongly the attempts of the European members to rush the Government into enacting more repressive measures. Mr. Morgan almost confessed that he "saw red" and he thus easily ruled himself out of court. Violence in any form and by anyone must be emphatically condemned.

SHORT-SIGHTED ADVICE.

During the last 25 years the Government have been busy imposing on the country more and

opinion against a genuine political advance, which will give Indians a modicum of freedom.

CUI BONO?

Mr. Benthall must not rely on the short memory of the public in putting forward his claim as the great liberator of India! He and his friends have done nothing but work for reaction and repression in India and strengthen the grip of foreign capitalists. He is aware that for many years past the Government in Bengal have gone on asking for more and more drastic and extra-judicial powers to meet terrorist activities, with the result that such crimes have increased instead of being eradicated. During the last year or so special ordinances have been promulgated, military and special police imposed, the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act agreed to and soldier quartered on the inhabitants of Chittagong. And yet what is the result?

TWO KINDS OF EXTREMISM.

Has not the time come for the Government to change their policy and see whether better results can be secured by such a change? Is there any reason in contending that because of the criminal acts of a few young men the political progress of the country should be stopped? There is not much difference between these two kinds of extremism and wisdom lies in steering a middle course. Mr. Benthall asked the public to assert themselves. But how? Almost every kind of political agitation has been stopped by the authorities, and the Government refuse to parley with the Congress unless it is totally crushed out of existence.

The Government have been asking the public to co-operate with officials. But how can that be done when Government have not strengthened the hands of leaders by giving political freedom to the country? Panicky measures and speeches at such a time do the greatest harm and the Assembly must resist any attempt to impose more repressive legislation on the country. The Government have tried repression and it has failed and the time has come to substitute a new policy. It was suggested by one of the speakers in the Assembly that such outrages ought to be condemned by holding meetings throughout the country. Though such meetings have been held before, they have had very little beneficial effect on the men actually responsible for these crimes. The country has no two opinions about such crimes and they have been sufficiently condemned. Government can only wean young men from political crimes by giving the country political rights. It is mere political bankruptcy to ask for greater and greater powers to meet the menace of terrorism, and in the meanwhile, to withhold political reforms.

SCATHING REJOINER

M. Herriot is reputed to be a tactful person. But a French Premier has to play to the gallery when political exigency compels him to secure a dose of much needed popular confidence by the use of this stratagem. M. Herriot secured it by making a speech at Gramat in which he practically accused Germany of harbouring bellicose intentions towards France, attributing her insistence on equality in arms to a desire to prepare herself for another war with the enemy of 1914.

He read in the German Government's decree for the organization of the youth of the Fatherland military intentions. His speech received in France a chorus of approbation seldom accorded to political speeches. But Germans have, naturally, read into it a desire to insult and humiliate their country. The Nazi Press accuses M. Herriot of "insolence and hypocrisy" and this scathing rejoinder to an ill-mannered attack is bound to be appreciated by German politicians outside the Nazi fold.

Sir John Simon, a Geneva message of Monday states, explained to a meeting of Empire delegates the efforts made to induce Germany to return to the fold of the Disarmament Conferences. Various States, he said, were busy with this commendable task. France certainly was not. M. Herriot's speech will go a long way in embittering Franco-German relations.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MAHATMA GANDHI

Some Pertinent Queries

Dear Mahatmaj,

Having addressed recently a letter to your "jailor", the British Prime Minister, I am addressing this to yourself on the subject of your recent fast and some issues vital to the country. We all know, it is not the first time you have used this weapon.

PREVIOUS FASTS.

You fasted at the time of the mill-strike at Ahmedabad and again in 1919 on account of the civic disturbances in connection with the Rowlatt Act. In 1921 on account of the riots in Bombay at the time of the Prince of Wales's visit. And in 1924 because of the growing tension between Hindus and Mussalmans.

ANCIENT REMEDY IN MODERN USE.

Let me add here that the weapon you use is perfectly well-known. It was in use in our ancient India and is used also in modern Europe. McSwinn—the Mayor of Cork—fasted to death, on an issue materially similar to that which led you to employ such means. The suffragettes of England in the pre-war struggle for the vote used the weapon of hunger-strike in jail.

NOTHING UNIQUE.

I mention these instances to disabuse those of your opponents or admirers, who think such a weapon to be either unique or out of place. It is neither new, nor common. It helps the prin-

cipal actor to secure for himself and his principle all the publicity and attention they deserve.

MY COMPLIMENTS

To that extent, therefore, I must offer you my sincere compliments for having by this means brought about a straight fight on a single issue in a duel to death between the Champion of Hindu integrity, and the forces of disruption that you discerned in the Prime Minister's Decision.

BUT MAY I ASK?

(1) May I, however, humbly ask you why did you select this single, and, as I think, a very minor, issue, for the supreme sacrifice? The Separate Electorates to the Depressed Classes was only one feature in the Premier's decision, which bristles with other equally objectionable features in the eyes of many. Why did you not concentrate on the entire Award?

(2) The Premier's Decision, as it stands, assigns Separate Electorates to Mussalmans, Anglo-Indians, Europeans, Merchants, Landlords, Labour, and the Depressed Classes, without mentioning the unique case of women. Do you consider these less of an outrage? Do you consider the national unity and integrity of India as a whole to be less important than the integrity of the Hindu community? Is communalism so much a matter of religion to you, and nationalism not quite as much? The criss-cross division of India on every conceivable line of cleavage—race, sex, domicile, economic status, religion and what not,—which the Prime Minister's decision perpetrates is the most fatal menace to Indian unity that has ever been offered since the idea of national unity was born on this soil.

NOTES OF THE DAY

No Longer "National."

The defection of a few of his National Liberal colleagues from the Cabinet need not, make the Premier very anxious about the future of the Government, as long as the Tory group is behind him. In fact, the National Government is a government dominated over by the Tory reactionaries, otherwise it would not have been called "national." All that Mr. Lloyd George had foretold has happened with a vengeance, though the former pillar of Free Trade, Mr. Runciman, who has now become the strongest supporter of protection is still sticking to his job like a leech. It is rather strange that after swallowing protection with its high tariff wall, the National Liberal followers of Mr. MacDonald should strain at a comparatively minor point and resign on that score. The defection of these politicians takes away the so-called "national" character of the present Government and makes it a Tory ramp, which it always was.

Explanation Wanted.

If it is true that the Delhi session of the Hindu Mahasabha has reserved one of its two Vice-Presidencies for the Depressed classes, it is a welcome decision. About ten days ago, it was urged by many that Mr. M.C. Rajah should preside, that Mr. N. O. Kelkar, the President-elect, should retire in his favour, and that, if Gandhi's fast should continue, the Mahasabha session itself should be postponed. On the 20th instant Dr. Moonje, President, and Mr. N.C. Kelkar, President-elect, issued a statement to the Press announcing that "it has been decided in accordance with the suggestions from Delhi that the Mahasabha session be postponed for the present for a month or two." Mr. Rajah seems to have decided in any case to stay on in Bombay or at Poona till a Pact was actually signed.

Why?

The very next day, it is reported, Dr. Moonje wired to Delhi to say: "Agreement reached with Ambedkar. . . . Mahasabha session will be held definitely 24th, 25th and 26th." Mr. N. C. Kelkar is also reported to have sent a similar wire to Delhi. Why were the people led to believe that there was an agreement at a time when there was no agreement at all? If the announcement of the 20th were not upset on the 21st on a wholly wrong assumption, it might have been possible for Mr. Rajah to preside at the session.

Not Explicit Enough.

We also regret to note that the Mahasabha's resolution on the Poona Agreement is not as explicit and emphatic as was necessary. It is a pretty lengthy one no doubt, but it only expresses delight at a settlement, congratulates the leaders concerned, expresses concern for Gandhi's health and urges Government to "alter the Award accordingly and make the necessary announcement." But the resolution does not anywhere explicitly ratify the Agreement. As Mr. Kelkar is reported to have said, the resolution is only "congratulatory." If the Mahasabha could not ratify the Agreement without knowing its full text, it could have waited for a few hours, Dr. Moonje and Mr. Kelkar being themselves responsible for the extreme haste in convening the session. If we are wrong in our interpretation of the resolution, the President or the Executive of the Mahasabha may yet state that the resolution is understood to be a full ratification of the whole of the Poona Agreement.

I note gladly that in your most recent statement you have touched upon this wider issue of national unity.

(3) Next there is the question of the Franchise. Under the scheme proposed only one in every five males in British India gets the primary right of Citizenship. Only one in every twenty women. Do you think this is less of an outrage than the claims of the untouchables, the invisibles, the unapproachables as well as the depressed, the suppressed, or the oppressed? Adult Franchise was as much a plank in the Congress platform as Joint Electorates for all communities and all classes.

Why did you select a single one of these planks, and allowed all the rest to be neglected? I remember the last paragraph in your letter to the Prime Minister, and I appreciate your observation that many other features of the Decision are objectionable. But do you not realise the implication of your action in selecting a single issue for the supreme sacrifice? Do you not know the general level—intellectual as well as moral of your followers? They will never see the forest when you yourself dealt with a single tree. And what will be the end of such a neglect of the forest in a futile endeavour to count up a single weed?

THE GRAVER ISSUE.

(4) The entire question of the Electorates and Franchise and distribution of seats is a matter of detail, when viewed in proper perspective. You cannot be unaware that the far graver issue of the general political Status of our country—Dominion or Dependency—remains still to be decided. Even the form of the future Constitution—Federal or Unitary—remains yet to be fixed, the outlines to be drawn, the safeguards, restrictions and reservations, —if any, to be prescribed. Are none of these comparable in importance to your fight for the political recognition of the Suppressed Classes? I always understood you had dedicated your life to winning Swaraj for India by peaceful means. Have you won Swaraj? If not, how were you at liberty to deal with your own life as an impulse of the moment may dictate to you? Does your life belong to you, if you are truly vowed to the service of the people?

Yours in utmost reverence,
L. R. TAIRSEE.

"KHADDAR-OUR SAVIOUR"!

Friends, Do Buy Khadi In Gandhi Week

"Go to the South, and visit these famine-stricken villages," was the Mahatma's command. They were lying on the main line near Guntakal. As I went round these villages, I was stunned at the ghastly sights I saw. There were crowds of old men, women and children, all haggard, worn out and drooping! The men were away to seek bread. I offered them corn, but they said how long would it last? I tendered money; but they sharply asked: how long would it be coming?

I waited to know their mind, and they burst out:—"You buy all our khadi, and we shall be all happy!" How's that? "Come with us. Every hamlet has a Charkha. If you buy our khadi, the manager will give us cotton for spinning. You keep on buying khadi; we all keep our Charkha going and we shall thus be saved from starvation and death!" Khadi was bought outright by Mr. Jeraiani at Mr. Banker's instance, and immediate relief was thus given to the villagers.

Friends, there are scores of spots in India to-day, where famine conditions prevail. God is merciful to us. He tests our generosity, our sympathy, our fellow feeling. Friends, do buy khadi now, for as the poor people said: "Khaddar is our Saviour."
B. F. BHARUCHA.

Tipsy Cake

"Give them credit for honesty", says Sjt. Rajagopalachari referring to the statesmen in Whitehall. They can have the longest credit for honesty as far as we are concerned. What we want is spot delivery of the goods even if they are a bit shop-soled and Brummagem.

"Mr. De Valera's presidential address at the opening of the thirteenth session of the League Assembly at Geneva yesterday will rouse an echo of approval throughout the world."—"Evening News of India." You may well rub your eyes. De Valera proclaimed as a "Daniel come to judgment" by Borl Bunder!

"The Times of India" publishes a report of a meeting of the Depressed Classes dated Sept. 22nd. "At this meeting resolutions were passed.

(1) "Disapproving of Gandhi's fast as an unjust and cruel method of coercing the 'untouchables' to accept joint electorates."

2. "Declaring that Dr. Ambedkar is the only accredited leader of 'untouchables' and warning him not to yield to the persuasion or coercion of Hindu leaders." and in its editorial of the same issue the paper is congratulating Gandhi and Dr. Ambedkar on the Agreement.

The poor old Dame can't altogether reconcile herself to the idea that anything was achieved by Gandhi's fast. She devotes a column to an attempt to demonstrate that there is no difference between the Poona Agreement and the Premier's Award. Not much! Only that everybody likes the former and nobody had a good word to say for the latter.

On another page the special Simla correspondent of B. B. in a telegram dated Sept. 28 digs up a speech by Gandhi at the R. T. C. to prove that he was then opposed to reservation of seats. And what of it, now, when a happy compromise has been effected?

The Calcutta "Statesman" is perturbed at the prospect that in the new Government, elections will be more costly and European candidates will have to spend more money. If they want to save their money by not standing nobody will be sorry.

The Chowringhee organ thinks it may be possible to find money for supporting candidates on a voluntary basis in the first instance, but it foresees the time when every man in the community will be forced to pay his share. Sorry! We can't visualise it. They are nearly all Scots.

In a cable to Sir Prashankar Pattani on the situation created by the fast, Dr. Tagore, after stating that the whole country is stirred by Mahatma's penance, adds, "Sweeping reforms proceeding." Quite appropriate. Caste Hindus are flocking to join the band of sweepers who will sweep away the untouchability of sweepers.

"Mr. Harkare said that the Government Pleader was only a part of the machinery of lawlessness. If he appears in this case against me, I shall challenge his appearance," added Mr. Harkare. Mr. Shingre being the most modest of men and rather careful of his appearance was not taking any risks.

The "Morning Post" is the dishonourable exception among British newspapers, who welcome the Poona Pact. It is so convinced that Gandhi is "an astute and implacable enemy" of the British that it "cannot rejoice to see him score so easy and obvious a point"—not even when it is for the benefit of the silent masses whom the "Post" keeps under its protective wing. Or perhaps for that very reason.

AN INCORRECT REPORT.

Bombay, Monday. In the issue of the "Free Press Journal" dated 23rd September under the caption "Alleged Cheating and Breach of Trust" it was reported that

IT WILL COME
"Why not have cut the matter short and said simply, 'It won't come?'"

INDIAN COTTON GROWER DOES NOT SUFFER

I. C. C. Committee's Reply To Tariff Board President

ECONOMIC USE OF LONG STAPLE

BOMBAY, Tuesday. In the course of a communication which they have addressed to the Indian Tariff Board on the subject of the use of long staple cottons by Indian Mills, the Indian Central Cotton Committee state that during the course of the oral evidence tendered by the representatives of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, it was suggested by the President of the Board that there was a waste of wealth owing to the practice in Indian mills of using long stapled Indian cotton for the production of yarns of lower deniers than the cotton was actually suited to spin, and that on this account either the mills or the cultivators of cotton suffered. The proposition enunciated by the President of the Board required detailed examination, and the representatives of the Indian Central Cotton Committee therefore asked to be given an opportunity of examining it more closely. In studying the situation, the Committee had the benefit of consultation with the representatives of the East India Cotton Association, the Millowners' Associations, Bombay and Ahmedabad, and the opinions here expressed are the agreed views of all these interests.

GROWER DOES NOT SUFFER
On the general proposition as to whether cotton growers suffer any financial loss on account of Mills in India using Indian staple cottons at times for the production of counts lower than the maximum counts which such cottons are capable of spinning, there is no doubt that full market rates are invariably paid for all cotton purchased from the grower, including staple cottons, irrespective of the uses of which such cottons may be put. Therefore, whether cotton bought by mills is used for the purpose of spinning higher or lower counts, the agriculturists does not suffer by mills in India spinning lower counts than the maximum counts that can be spun out of such cotton.

The conclusion of the Committee is that no financial sacrifice or waste is made at the expense of the agriculturists in this connection. Whether mills in India in every instance make the fullest economic use of the staple cottons which they purchase is, therefore, the only question which remains to be examined, but this question can be more properly dealt with by the representatives of the Millowners in India, should the Tariff Board refer it to them. As far as the Indian Central Cotton Committee is concerned, their direct and main interest is the interest of the cotton grower and if the first proposition named in this paragraph is not challenged by the Tariff Board, this question may be left at this point whilst dealing with the question raised by the President.

DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION.
As regards the manner in which the long staple cotton crop is utilized, the results of the Committee's further investigations are

stated below. A statement attached to the communication shows the production of Indian cotton suitable for spinning 24's counts and above. This shows that the average production for the three cotton seasons 1929-32 was 714,000 bales of 400 lbs. weight. The whole of this cotton, however, was not available for commercial purposes. A portion was utilised for hand-spinning and other domestic purposes. When considering the whole of the Indian cotton crop of five to six million bales, it is generally accepted that 750,000 bales—about 15 per cent of the crop—are used for domestic purposes. Assuming that the proportion of staple cotton used for domestic purposes is the same as for other types, then 15 per cent of 714,000 bales, i.e., 107,000 bales, would be consumed locally leaving 607,000 bales for export and mill consumption.

EXPORT FIGURES.

Through the courtesy of a number of exporting houses the Indian Central Cotton Committee have been able to collect details of exports to different countries classified according to the usual trade descriptions on the definite understanding that figures relating to individual firms would not be divulged to the public. These figures show that the total average exports from India of Indian long staple cotton falling under the above class during the seasons 1929-31 were as follows:—Hyderabad Gaorani 39,000 bales, Tinnevelly 56,000 bales, Cambodias 55,000 bales, Westerns and Northerns 30,000 bales, Kumbhar Dharwar 2,000 bales, Broach 25,000 bales, Punjab-American 42,000 bales. Total 249,000 bales.

Figures for 1931-32 are not available. From these figures it may be inferred that not less than 2.49 lakhs bales of long staple cotton were exported, leaving only 3.58 lakhs for consumption in Indian mills.

DIFFICULTIES OF MILLS.

The next point for consideration is whether the whole of this long staple cotton was absorbed by Indian mills. As there were no reports of unsaleable quantities of staple cottons during the seasons referred to, the Committee believe that it is justifiable to infer that the long staple cottons available in India were absorbed by mills in India. On the other hand, it is the general experience of mills that owing to scarcity the premiums which have to be paid for staple cottons increase in July, August and September.

ECONOMIC USE.

The last point to be examined is whether the staple cotton which was absorbed by the mills was properly utilized, in other words, whether it was utilized in the production of finer count yarns. In the written evidence submitted to the Board by the Indian Central Cotton Committee it was indicated that mills situated in areas in which long staple cotton is grown sometimes find it convenient to spin from staple cotton yarns of counts lower than those for which the cotton grown in the vicinity is suited. In this connection, it is necessary to bear in mind that cotton suitable for lower counts from other areas is comparatively more costly to such mills owing to the heavy cost of railway freight which short staple cotton has to bear for import into these areas. The latter points out that the yarn production figures show that on the average 236 million pounds yarn of 24's counts and above requiring about 6.96 lakhs bales of cotton were produced in India during the last 3 years. Of this figure, imports of foreign cotton amounted to 2.98 lakhs bales, thereby showing that 3.98 lakhs of Indian cotton were used for spinning higher counts. This figure is reasonably close to the estimated figure of 358,000 bales of suitable staple cotton available to the mills taking into consideration the obvious shortcomings of statistical data and other evidence available. It would not therefore be incorrect to infer that staple cottons are on the whole put to proper use by Indian mills bearing in mind the location of mills as referred to above.

Simla.—News has been received from Simla of the death in hospital of two Pandits who were injured during the communal clash that occurred on 22nd September.—A. P.

TRAGEDY OF MUSLIM DRESSED AS HINDU

Echo Of Riots In High Court

Bombay, Tuesday. At the High Court sessions, Usman Sher Khan a Mahomedan, and two Hindus by name Mahadevia Siaram and Timli Tina were put up on charges of murder and robbing.

The Advocate-General appeared for the prosecution. Mr. M. K. Azad defended the first accused and Mr. Lalji defended the other two accused.

BLOW FROM BOTH SIDES.
On July 1 last, when the communal riots were raging in the city, the deceased Gosa Gafur Vadekar a Mahomedan dressed as a dhotee and Gandhi cap was going along Jail Road. When he approached a liquor shop, he was attacked by accused No. 3 who recognised him as a Mahomedan. As the victim proceeded further, he was attacked by No. 1 who mistook him for a Hindu. He succumbed to his injuries after removal to the hospital.

The defence of the accused was that they were not present at the scene of the offence, and that they were falsely implicated by some persons who bore ill-will against them.

"NOT GUILTY"

The jury unanimously brought in a verdict of "not guilty" in favour of all the accused. Mr. Justice Broomfield, accepting the verdict, acquitted them.

TEMPLE SATYAGRAH AT DHOLKA

Youths Fast Till B'n On Harijans Is Removed

MAHARAJA, Sept. 27. A Dholka message states that Mr. Gordhandas Arya, Secretary, Local Hindu Sabha, and another youth named Motilal, have undertaken a fast; till all local Hindu temples are thrown open to the Depressed Classes.—A. P.

Belgaum.—The members of the Belgaum "Thalavadi Club" were at home on Saturday evening to Dr. R. V. Mone, Civil Surgeon, Belgaum, on the eve of his departure to Thana on transfer.—A. P.

BARICADING TEMPLE

Mr. N. P. Shannal writes from Santa Cruz:—

Yesterday I went in the evening to have the "Darsana" in the Luxmi temple of Seth Anandilal Poddar Trust, Santa Cruz but to my surprise, I saw that all the entrances to the (Murti) of Bhagwan, were barricaded by wooden fencing. On enquiry, I learnt that lately this new procedure had been adopted to keep aloof the so-called untouchable brothers and sisters. May I therefore request the trustees of the temple to remove the fencing forthwith? They should realise that our greatest saviour, namely Ramdas, Kalpr and Nardev were the so called untouchables.

SLUMP IN COMMODITY PRICES TELLS

Revenue Department's Tale Of Woe

The following is a summary of the Land Revenue Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind for the year 1930-31:

The monsoon in the Presidency (excluding Sind) was on the whole adequate and well distributed, and the crops generally turned out normal. A few talukas, however, suffered from unreasonable distribution of rain in the Dohad Sub-division of the Panch Mahals there was excessive rain in the first half of the monsoon which proved injurious to the staple food crop, maize, and in Shirpur Taluka of the West Khandesh District there was abnormally heavy rainfall in September which washed out standing crops. In the Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas and Dhond and Sirur pethas of the Poona District there was a prolonged break which resulted in the withering of the kharif crops.

FLOODS IN SIND.

In Sind the season was, generally speaking, unsatisfactory. Floods occurred for the second year in succession on account of a sudden rise in the level of the river causing widespread destruction of kharif crops, cattle, houses and other property. The damage was especially severe in the Sukkur, Larkana and Nawabshah districts. Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs for gratuitous relief in the flooded areas. In addition to authorising free grants of timber, free grazing of cattle in forests, liberal grants of lakavi, and remissions of land revenue. The rail crons were, however, fairly good on the whole.

2. The supply of water for drinking and other domestic purposes was sufficient except in the Bahra tract of the Broach District, the Jungle Patti villages of Thana, parts of Javli and Walva talukas in Satara and Igatpur and Peint talukas in Nasik, and a few villages of Dharwar Government. The disposal of the Commissioner in Sind and the Commissioner of Divisions the following amount for making grants-in-aid to District Local Boards for improving village water supply:—Commissioner in Sind Rs. 36,000; Commissioner N. D. Rs. 85,000; Commissioner, C. D. Rs. 63,000; and Commissioner, S. C. Rs. 61,000.

FODDER SUPPLY

3. The supply of fodder was, on the whole, adequate except in the Dhulla Taluka of the West Khandesh District and Thar Parkar and Hyderabad districts in Sind. In Dhulla Taluka the usual concession of removing anjan leaves was given to the agriculturists, and in Sind, forests and Government waste lands were thrown open for free grazing for some time to meet the situation.

In the Presidency excluding Sind the condition of cattle was satisfactory. There were sporadic outbreaks of rinderpest, foot and mouth disease and haemorrhagic septicaemia, but the Veterinary Department gave timely help and advice and prevented the spread of these diseases. In Sind, however, there was an abnormal rise

in the mortality of the cattle from contagious diseases, the number of deaths reported being 13,375 against 9,211 in the previous year. This increase was due to the prevalence of rinderpest among cattle in all districts except the Upper Sind Frontier, the districts to suffer most being Thar Parkar, Hyderabad and Sukkur. Preventive inoculations carried out on a large scale, the number of inoculations being 9,163 against 4,484 in the previous year. 4. Public health in the Presidency including Sind was good on the whole. In the Central Division, there were outbreaks of cholera which resulted in 13,346 deaths as against 2,786 from the same disease in the previous year. The necessary measures were promptly taken to prevent the spread of the epidemic.

SLUMP IN PRICES.

5. The most noteworthy feature of the year was the continued slump in the prices of agricultural commodities. The fall was quite unprecedented in range and hit the landowning classes hard. There was some slight adjustment of wages, but not by any means in proportion to the fall in prices. Conditions, therefore, were unfavourable to the tenant.

6. As a measure of temporary relief to agriculturists Government directed that in the Presidency (excluding Sind) not more than one year's land revenue should be collected and that all authorised arrears should be re-suspended irrespective of the annawari. The suspensions and remissions granted during the year were 48.34 lakhs and 11.05 lakhs respectively, as against 40.21 lakhs and 10.95 lakhs during the previous year. Nevertheless the net land revenue demand rose from 386 lakhs in 1929-30 to 396 lakhs in the year under report and the collections of fixed land revenue rose from 376 lakh to 390 lakhs. In Sind Government granted remissions of land revenue amounting to 38.73 lakhs as against 25.72 in the previous year. The collections were 76.74 lakhs as against 102 lakhs in 1929-30 and the unauthorised arrears 10.15 lakhs as against less than half a lakh.

In the Presidency excluding Sind takavi advances amounted to 4.03 lakhs as against 7.59 lakhs in 1929-30 and in Sind 6.95 lakhs as against 30.16 lakhs.

7. The textile industry in Ahmedabad continued to make steady progress. Otherwise there was general depression in trade and industry throughout the Presidency. The seaborne trade of Karachi declined to 57.90 crores from 70.19 crores in 1929-30 and 77.75 crores in 1928-29.

8. For reasons both political and economic the administration of land revenue was one of unusual difficulty during the year. That it was carried out with conspicuous success is a tribute to the tact and efficiency of the Revenue Officers of all ranks and the Governor in Council is pleased to record his high appreciation of their services.

MAHARAJA OKT.O.OX1 YIELLS

"Vireshwar" Man.ir Thrown Open To Harijans

(From A Correspondent.)

MAHARAJA, Sept. 25. On the 20th instant the local temple "Vireshwar" was thrown open to 'Untouchables.' In the evening the "pooja" of Satyanarayana was performed by an 'Untouchable' when Mr. Lichambhai officiated and "prasad" was distributed to all. In this connection it is interesting to recall that about two years ago orthodox Hindus armed with 'lathis' opposed the 'Untouchable' Satyanarayana from entering this temple. Messrs. Nanasaheb Tipnis, VI. thalbhai Shet and the trustees of the temple are to be congratulated for their efforts in this connection.

A move is being made to withdraw the Chandra Mala appeal.

Prayers For Mahatma In Jaipur

(From A Correspondent.)

JAIPUR, Sept. 27. Public prayers were offered here yesterday by Seth Govind Das and others for Gandhi's long life. Sanskrit 'slokas' were sung by Srimati Ratna Kumari, daughter of Seth Govind Das and Hindi Bhajan was performed by Mrs. Govind Das.

Regarding the Premier's acceptance of the Poona Pact, Sethji said that no greater manifestation of spiritual force was seen in the present materialistic world.

Thana Temple Thrown Open

"Mr. K. A. Padhye, Advocate, Managing Trustee of the well-known temple of Shri Vitthoba situated in a prominent locality at Thana, informs that the Trustee have declared the said temple open to the untouchables.

CONVERTING COUNTRY INTO DESERT IN NAME OF PEACE

It would not like these powers to be permanent to be used by the majority against his minority community. He appealed to the sensible members of the House to support his proposal.

The President: "Order, Order. The Hon'ble member must proceed on the assumption that the whole House consists of sensible men" (laughter and applause.)

Captain Lalchand agreed with Mr. Puri that if the majority of people were against the Government, it should not govern, but get out. But the history of the past 12 years of boycott showed that schools were full courts were as busy as ever and that for 12 Sandhurst vacancies there were 400 candidates which showed that the majority of people had not yet reached the ranks of extremists and therefore Government should not go (applause).

IN GANDHI RAJ!

This Bill aimed at stopping exploitation of the people who were the majority of the population and were politically unconscious. An instance of how the people were misled was given by the speaker from a village asking whether execution for a debt could be postponed till the new constitution came, because he had heard in the village that after Gandhi Raj all debts would be liquidated and they would begin with a clean slate. (Laughter and applause.)

This apparently was how the Congress resolution of repudiation of the National Debt was understood by the common people.

Captain Lalchand was sure that Mr. Haig would show magnanimity in the Select Committee and meet the point of view of the opposition UNNECESSARY.

Mr. Harbilas Sarda said that everybody was agreed that Criminal Law was not only sufficient but, in some cases, excessive. Civil disobedience was a temporary movement and there was nothing to show that this would last for ever. In order to deal with this malady, such legislation was unnecessary. He had no hesitation to conclude that it was designed completely to control the whole public activity.

Mr. N. M. Dumas agreed that exceptional circumstances existed in the country at present for which the blame was not wholly on the Congress. He however, requested Government to limit the period of the operation of the law as otherwise it would be a constant source of irritation, agitation and discontent throughout the country. India wanted peace and only high statesmanship and spirit of conciliation which the present Government, Viceroy possessed would bring that peace in India.—A. P.

DEMONSTRATIONS AND PROCESSIONS ON GANDHI DAY

38th EMERGENCY COUNCIL ARRESTED

The president and two members of the 38th Emergency Council of the B. P. C. C. were arrested on Chaulapatty sands on Tuesday evening, following a demonstration organised to celebrate the 64th birthday of Mahatma Gandhi according to the Hindu calendar.

The meeting which was announced by Gandhi was banned by the Police Commissioner. Large crowds assembled from an early hour in the evening on the sands opposite the Wilson College and waited for the arrival of the Emergency Council.

Superintendent Smith, Sub-Inspector Kamat of the C. I. D. Police officers of the Gaudy Police Station with a posse of lathi police were present on the scene. A posse of armed police was kept ready in a police van near the place.

DEMONSTRATION.

Shortly before the appointed hour some persons held a demonstration. A man appeared on the scene waving a tri-coloured national flag while a crowd surrounding him raised the usual Congress slogans. Inspector Forster snatched away the flag from the man and dispersed the crowd.

At 6 p.m. the president of the Emergency Council with another member came on the scene and began to address the crowd. The police officers, who were waiting at a short distance from the place, hastened to the spot and put both the persons under arrest.

The arrests were followed by the singing of the song "Zenda Uncha Rahe Hamar" in which a large crowd joined. A little later the third member of the Emergency Council came with a flag and attempted to address the gathering. He was also arrested.

NATIONAL SLOGANS.

The crowd of spectators, however, lingered on in spite of the drizzling rain and occasionally indulged in raising slogans. Some of the police officers chased away the demonstrators by flourishing their canes and at times bringing them down upon those who were not quick enough to move on. As a result four persons received injuries and were taken to the Congress Free Hospital where they were treated for their injuries.

While the police officers were dispersing the crowd one of the Sadhus, who are still on Chaulapatty, came in for rough handling by a sergeant.

PROCESSION FORMED.

When the police left the place a large crowd of spectators organised themselves in a procession and carrying a national flag with them marched towards Sandhurst Bridge. The processionists wended their way into Lamington Road and then turning into Girgaum Back Road reached the old Congress House. Posting themselves in front of the House they indulged in demonstrations for nearly 15 minutes.

MMILD LATHI CHARGE.

The armed police who were guarding the Congress House were taken by surprise at this unexpected demonstration and telephoned to the Lamington Road Police Station for help. Police officers from the Lamington Road Police Station arrived on the scene and dispersed the demonstrators with a mild lathi charge. As a result two persons received minor injuries and were treated at the Congress Free Hospital.

The police arrested one man who was carrying a national flag and placed him to the Police Station.

FOR INDIA'S FREEDOM.

Tagore's Appeal For Hindu-Muslim Unity

POONA, Sept. 27.

Mahatma Gandhi celebrated today his 63rd birthday quietly inside the Yerawada prison, but

C. P. COTTON FORECAST

Bright Prospects

(From Our Own Correspondent.) NAGPUR, Sept. 26. The first forecast of the C. P. Cotton Crop recently published by the Government says:—

"Precipitation in the first fortnight of August was excessive, but a series of short breaks interrupted by showers have allowed the land to be worked and improved the condition of the crop. The outlook is now brighter."

yet almost in the bosom of his family and surrounded by some of his greatest friends and political associates.

Poet Tagore and Pandit Malaviya were among the first to greet Gandhi who after a comfortable night was remarkably fresh and bright, despite of his natural weakness. Visitors began to pour in bearing presents of fruits and flowers, and fatigue came on him again. The jail doctors who are of the opinion that he is not yet entirely out of danger, stopped further visits. He took fruit juice this morning.

TAGORE'S MESSAGE.

Dr. Tagore in a message on Mahatma Gandhi's birthday says: "On this day of rejoicing over our reconciliation with the Depressed Classes of India, we still suffer from a bitter sense of disappointment for not being able to realise the confidence of our Mahomedan brethren which is absolutely necessary for the fulfilment of our national life. We assure them that great fight which has recently been taken up by our country against the iniquitous custom of untouchability has not made us forget the greater ordeal of purification through which India must pass in order to bring together the two great neighbours, Hindus and Mahomedans in a perfect spirit of trust and co-operation."

Both communities must be united in a bond of comradeship and stand side by side in the arduous venture of India's freedom which, to be real, must come from within the heart of our common humanity and be built on the basis of uncompromising honesty and love.

I heartily endorse the statement which Mahatma sent to the press and appeal to our countrymen that they must never pause till the evils of disparity and discord are completely rooted out from the soil of India.

Let us to-day take upon ourselves, all men and women of India, this great task which lies before us, and dare to meet the challenge which it has sent from one end of our country to the other.—A. P.

MAHATMA DAY CELEBRATED IN AHMEDABAD

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 27. A largely attended meeting was held under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Harilal Desai on the Sabarmati Bank. Mr. Khare opened the proceedings with a song. The President explained the importance of the day and congratulated Mahatmaji for his services to the "Depressed" Classes and Government for deciding the issue in the neck of time.

A resolution passed taking note with pride that Mahatmaji has abandoned his vow of fast-unto-death as the Government has accepted the agreement arrived at Poona by prominent Hindu leaders of all sections.

The meeting congratulated Mahatmaji for services to mother country and accepted the Agreement wholeheartedly and supported it. The meeting prayed that Mahatma be blessed with long life.

Wun Hindus Wish Long Life For Gandhiji

WUN, Sept. 27.

The President, Hindu Sabha, wires:—

Public meeting of Hindu community including "depressed" classes of Wun held on 26th in Tilak Chok under the presidency of Mr. Abasaheb Bhedi, passed resolution praying for long life of Mahatma Gandhi and supporting the Poona Agreement arrived at between the leaders of the "Depressed" classes and Caste Hindus.—A. P.

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Involve complications of so many varieties that none can do without the help of an Expert. To make choice of an Expert is not difficult task now. Any time you are in a need of such an advice do not hesitate to consult Messrs NAGINDAS & M. TAL Sukhadwala Building Ravelin Street Fort Bombay whose right advice have saved time and money of so many limited Companies, Firms, Families and individuals in last 20 years.

NOW FOR LARGER UNITY

Mahatma Calls For Sikh-Hindu-Muslim Pact

POONA, September 26. In the course of a statement to the press at the time of breaking his fast, Mahatma Gandhi says:—Let me hope that the caste Hindus will prove themselves worthy of the forgiveness and carry out in letter and in spirit every clause of the settlement with all its implications.

The settlement is but the beginning of the end. The political part of it is very important, though it no doubt occupies but a small space in the vast field of reform that has to be tackled by caste Hindus during the coming days, namely complete removal of the social and religious disabilities under which a large part of the Hindu population has been groaning. I should be guilty of breach of trust if I do not warn my fellow reformers and caste Hindus in general that the breaking of the fast carries with it the sure promise of resumption if this reform is not relentlessly pursued and achieved within a measurable period. I had thought of laying down a period, but I feel that I may not do so without a definite call from within. The message of freedom shall penetrate every untouchable home and that can only happen if reformers will cover every village.

NO COMPULSION.

And yet in the wave of enthusiasm and in an inordinate desire to spare me a repetition of the agony, there should be no coercion. We must, by patient toil and self-suffering convert the ignorant and the superstitious, never seek to compel them by force. I wish, too, that the almost ideal solution that has been arrived at may be followed by other communities and that we might see the dawn of the

new era of mutual trust, mutual give and take and recognition of the fundamental unity of all the communities. I would here single out the Hindu-Muslim-Sikh question.

I am the same to the Mussalman to-day that I was in 1920/22. I should be just as prepared to lay down my life as I was in Delhi to achieve organic unity and permanent peace between them and I hope and pray that there will be, as a result of this upheaval, a spontaneous move in this direction and then surely the other communities can no longer stand out.

THANKS TO AUTHORITIES.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the Government and the jail staff and the medical men appointed by the Government to look after me. Extreme care and attention was bestowed upon me. Nothing was left undone. The jail staff worked under terrible pressure and I observed that they did not grudge this labour. I thank them all from high to low, I thank the British Cabinet for hastening its decision on the settlement. The terms of the decision sent to me I have not approached without misgivings. It accepts I suppose, very naturally only that part of the agreement that refers to the British Cabinet's communal decision. I expect that, it had a constitutional difficulty in now announcing its acceptance of the whole agreement, but I would like to assure my Harijan friends, as I would like henceforth to name them, that so far as I am concerned, I am wedded to the whole of that agreement and that they may hold my life as a hostage for its due fulfilment, unless we ourselves arrive at any other and better settlement of our own freewill.—A.P.

CHANGING THE AWARD

Anglo-Muslim Opposition

POONA, Sept. 26. In the Bombay Legislative Council to-day, Mr. G. K. Chitale moved the following motion for which the President had allowed priority on Saturday:—

"As the communal Award recently given by the Prime Minister appears to be generally unacceptable, this Council appoints the following members to form a committee to suggest an agreed solution, if possible as far as this presidency is concerned, on the basis of joint electorates with reservation of seats as fixed by the Award." Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah (Chairman), Dr. Ambedkar, Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Bhutto, Sir Rafiuddin Ahmad, Mr. Winterbotham, Mr. Frater, Dr. Colclough, Mr. Bhimabhai Naik, Mr. Angadi, Mr. Asavale, Mr. B. S. Kamat and the mover.

MUSLIMS DECLINE

Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed was not in favour of the proposal to go back to joint electorates with reservation of seats. If within the next ten or 15 years the Hindus regarded Mahomedans with the same love as they now did, they would shake hands. At present what they wanted was a legal claim and he hoped that they would excuse the Mahomedan community if they did not accept the invitation. (Applause.)

Mr. Winterbotham, on behalf of the chambers of commerce and the European community, did not think he could support the motion. He said that the Europeans, though they would only have six seats in Bombay would be able to do useful work. Besides, they, as well as members of the chambers of commerce all over the country, would prefer men of their own choice.

At this stage the mover asked for leave to withdraw the motion, which the House granted.

CONTRIBUTIONS

The Council passed the following resolution of Mr. G. L. Winterbotham's on provincial contributions.

"This Council is emphatically of the opinion that the report of the Federal Finance Committee is not acceptable to Bombay inasmuch as it has proposed that provincial contributions to the Federal Government should be assessed in proportion to their share of income-tax receipts. These would deprive Bombay of the bulk of their additional expanding revenues without which provincial autonomy is doomed to failure from the outset. So long as such contributions are necessary they should be assessed half on the population basis and half on the basis of the total revenues of each province, which is more suited to the capacity of individual provinces to pay."—A. P.

FURTHER CONTACT WITH LEADERS

Mahatma's Request To Prison Authorities

POONA, Sept. 26. "There are many reservations in the document. It is perhaps desirable to show it to the leaders of the depressed classes, Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. Rajah."

This is reported to have been Mahatma Gandhi's remark, in the course of a brief discussion following the reading of the Premier's reply. Later he is understood to have observed to Col. Doyle, Inspector-General of Prisons, that many parts of the Poona Settlement of the gravest importance to the depressed classes, were outstanding and required the continuance of the contact, which Mahatma Gandhi had been permitted with his friends outside prisons interested in the matter.

Colonel Doyle said that he would duly communicate his wishes to the Government, but if he thought he should break his fast, Mahatma Gandhi should do so immediately. The fast was broken, as it began, with a prayer. A portion of the yard was swept and watered and carpets spread. The whole gathering sat down among them being three untouchables, fellow prisoners of Mahatma Gandhi.

The meeting between Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Tagore was most touching. The poet entered the prison, remarking, "I have come floating on a tide of good news" and greeted the Mahatma with a silent embrace. Just before his departure the poet brought down to Mahatma Gandhi and offered thanks on behalf of the whole nation.

Mahatma Gandhi to-day had a mud plaster on the head and was given a number of injections, besides a massage.—A. P.

WORK FOR COMMUNAL CONCORD

Mayor's Appeal

The Bombay Karseeya Samaj celebrated the postponed "Bara Wafat" day, otherwise known as the Prophet's Day on Sunday evening in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall under the presidency of Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Mayor of Bombay.

Mr. M. Karuvan, B.A., the President of the Samaj explained the objects of the day's gathering and laid stress that such an occasion held under the auspices of a cosmopolitan Samaj was conducive of a spirit of amity and concord between the various communities of India and Kerala in particular. He was followed by Maulana Syed Abdul Gani whose melodious recitation from Al-Kuran captivated the audience.

Dr. M. B. Rehman, Principal of the Andheri College then deli-

LANCASHIRE OPTIMISTIC

INQUIRIES FOR GOODS FOLLOW SETTLEMENT

LONDON, Sept. 26. There is a wave of optimism in Lancashire following the settlement of the strike of the weavers. Though some workers are not satisfied with the ratification of the agreement, it is confidently expected that work will partially be resumed in some mills today.

A prominent cotton manufacturer welcoming the spirit of goodwill behind agreement said: "Trading opportunities are now brighter than for a long time." Inquiries for Lancashire goods are improving.

The outlook is also brighter in the spinning section. Employers and operatives have agreed to resume negotiations on the proposed wage reductions.—Reuter. On the Stock Exchange War Loan Assented stock advanced to over 101, the buying being actuated by an optimistic feeling regarding the dual conversion figures, which are shortly expected. Textile shares improved on the settlement of the cotton trade dispute; otherwise business was smaller than for some time. The commodity markets were also quieter. Metals and rubber opened very firm but subsequently quietened down. Liverpool cotton rose sharply, encouraged by the settlement of the strike and reports of unfavourable weather.

Wall Street opened with renewed firmness.—Reuter.

ERADICATE UNTOUCHABILITY

Leaders' Appeal To Kathiawadis

(From A Correspondent).

AMRELI, Sept. 26. Sjt. Harilal Parekh, Narasimha Prasad Swati, Kamal Hansal, Manilal Trivedi, K. Kalabai, Kachary, Mohanlal Virjibhai Patel and others have issued another appeal to the people of Kathiawad to make more vigorous efforts to eradicate untouchability from Kathiawad at this psychological moment.

In the course of the appeal it is stated: "It has been thought desirable to hold a conference of the Hindu leaders and workers of Kathiawad to devise means of carrying on systematic activities for eradication of untouchability. It has therefore been decided to hold an anti-untouchability Hindu Sammelan at Amreli, on 2nd October. Sjt. Amritlal Thakkar is being requested to preside over and guide the deliberations of the Sammelan."

It has been decided to utilise the services of Sjt. Abbas Talabjee who will be touring in Kathiawad during the Gandhi Week which is going to be celebrated all over Kathiawad under the auspices of the Saurashtra Swadeshi Sangha, to encourage Swadeshi. Sjt. Abbas Sahab in company of Sjt. Manilal Trivedi and Sjt. Narasimha Prasad Bhatti is programmed to visit Wadhwan, Wadhwan Camp, Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Porbander and Amreli. At all places he will along with Khadi-ferris make an earnest appeal to local people to wipe off untouchability from their town and neighbourhood."

Long Life For Senapati Bapat

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Sept. 27. Two meetings were held here last evening offering prayers for the long life of Senapati Bapat, now in Ratnagiri Jail. A meeting held at Itwari, the business centre of the city, was presided over by Dr. Khare and speeches were delivered by Messrs. Kanitker, Dhavle, Thawre, Tikekar and others.

vered an interesting speech depicting the "Mission of Islam," quoting verses from the original Quran which advocated religious unity and peace between the people of the world.

This was followed by a speech by Mr. A. A. Fyze, Principal, Law College, Bombay on the "Working Faith of a Muslim." Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, exhorting the audience to work towards communal concord and amity between the Hindus and Muslims, the two large communities of India, and added that a true understanding of the implications of these two religions by the communities concerned would no doubt contribute to this desired end.

STRANGLING—CHINESE STYLE

Fate Of British Captives Unknown

NEWCHANG, Sept. 27. Anxiety for Mrs. Pawley and Curran, who have now been in the hands of bandits for three weeks, is increasing owing to the fact that the couriers sent to negotiate with the captors are twenty-four hours overdue. The journey to the bandits' lair is estimated to take five days and isles through very difficult swampy fields and tall reeds. It is understood that the plight of the captives is less arduous than previously. When they were first captured they were bound with cords round the neck and armpits in such a manner that any forward movement would have induced strangling. The bonds are now relaxed and the little parcels of cloths and foodstuffs forwarded to them have also alleviated their plight. They are watched day and night by armed bandits and escape is unlikely.—Reuter.

CHITTAGONG OUTRAGE

Victims Improving In Hospital

CHITTAGONG, Sept. 26. Further information in connection with the Pahartali Railway Institute outrage states that of fourteen victims one (Mrs. Sullivan) was killed and thirteen wounded. The latter included five women, Inspector Macdonald, Sergeant Willis and Mr. Chapman, an officer of a ship in port. They are reported to be improving in hospital.

The girl, Prilata Waddar, is understood to have committed suicide by taking poison. Officials and troops shortly after the outrage hurried to the spot. Fragments of exploded bombs and spent live cartridges were found in the institute. Two live bombs were also found.

The District Bar Association has adopted a resolution condemning the outrage, denouncing terrorism and sympathising with the victims.—A.P.

SITUATION NORMAL IN SRINAGAR

SRINAGAR, Sept. 26. The situation in Srinagar is normal to-day. Yesterday meetings were held in the city by the Governor of Srinagar and the leaders of the two communities who addressed the people standing side by side and exhorted them to keep the peace. Their efforts were crowned with success and the whole city is once again quiet. Troops are still occupying the city.—A. P.

G. O. C.'S ATTEND SELECTION BOARD MEETING

SIMLA, Sept. 26. Lt. Gen. Sir Torquill Matheson, G.O.C.-in-Chief, Western Command, and Lt. Gen. Sir George Jeffries, G.O.C.-in-Chief, Southern Command, have arrived here in connection with the meeting of the Selection Board. Gen. Sir R. Cassels, G.O.C.-in-Chief, Northern Command, and Gen. Sir Cyril Mullen, G.O.C.-in-Chief, Eastern Command, will arrive shortly.—A. P.

Belgaum Temple To Be Thrown Open

BELGAUM, Sept. 24. (By Mail). At a crowded public meeting of the caste Hindus which was held here last evening under the presidency of Mr. D. V. Belvi, ex-M. L. A., it was decided to throw open the well-known Hanuman Temple of Belgaum to the so-called Untouchables.

Another local temple of Kapileshwar was also thrown open to the "Untouchables" a few days back.—A. P.

It is decided to hold the Women's Educational Conference at Buidana under the presidency of Mrs. Tambe, M.L.C., from the 28th to 30th instant. Mrs. Panjabrao Deshmukh will come and open the Conference.

GALA OPENING NIGHT 1st OCTOBER SATURDAY

MADAN'S SENSATIONAL MAGNIFICENT HINDI-TALKIE DRAMA WITH EXCELLENT SONGS
GREATEST LOVE-ROMANCE EVER SEEN ON SCREEN

GULRU ZAREENA

WITH Miss KAJJAN and Master NISSAR

GLOBE TALKIES

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CALICUT SWADESHI EXHIBITION

To Be Held For A Week From Dec 11

The publicity officer Swadeshi Exhibition, Calicut, writes:—The Swadeshi Exhibition Committee has decided to hold the third Swadeshi Exhibition this year from the 11th to 18th December under the joint auspices of the Swadeshi Exhibition Committee and the Malabar Buy Indian League. An influential Advisory Council to help the Exhibition Committee has been formed. All India leaders are being approached to take part in the week's Celebrations.

The main features would be the Industrial, Cultural and the Agricultural Exhibitions, competitions in spinning weaving cotton spinning, music, elocutions, essay writing, etc. "Kathakali" dramas, Kathakalakshepams, variety entertainments, sports etc. mass demonstrations, meetings, labour day, women's day and students day.

Medals and certificates would be given to successful competitors and stall keepers. The detailed prospectus of the Exhibition would be issued shortly. Further particulars may be had of the Secretaries, the Exhibition Committee, P.O. Chalapuram (Malabar).

FINE FOR INSULTING A WOMAN

BOMBAY, Tuesday. Motilal Chunnar, a Gujarati from Surat, was sentenced to-day by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon, to pay a fine of Rs. 45 for having insulted and attempted to assault Mrs. Manekbhai Purshottamdas.

According to the complainant she was married to Mr. Maganlal Purshottam in 1916. Her husband had a daughter and son by his first wife. They had two male children, both minors by the present marriage. Whenever the accused, who is a relative of her husband, came to Bombay from Surat, he used to come and stay in their house at Sandhurst Road. He bore ill-will to the complainant. The complainant alleged that at the accused's instigation, her husband gave her step-son Dhirajlal Rs. 3,00,000 from the joint family property. She came to know of it later and raised an objection that her husband could not give away that amount as long as it was joint family property and her sons were also interested in it. Later she applied to the High Court for staying payment of the amount to her step-son.

ILL-TREATMENT.

The accused, who often came to her house and then used it was stated, to abuse complainant. On April 25, when they were celebrating the birthday of Dhirajlal (the step-son), the accused, who was standing with some others, raised the question of the High Court case and began to abuse complainant. Her two sons, who were in the room, began to cry and she left the room with them. The next day when she and her sons were sitting on a swing the accused began to abuse her and tried to assault her but was stopped by her step-son. The accused abused her in such a loud tone that people from the next house came out and witnessed the scene from their windows. As the accused refused to tender an apology the complaint was filed against him.

The accused in his statement denied the allegation and stated that it was a false case brought against him.

The magistrate accepted the story of complainant, and sentenced the accused as above.

Barisal, Sept. 26. —Thirteen youths have been arrested here under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

Hyderabad.—In view of difficulties experienced by cultivators in marketing their produce and securing better prices during the present agricultural and trade depression the Government of H. E. H. the Nizam has postponed the dates fixed for the payment of the next kharif and land revenue instalment to 3/1/33 and to extend the period for payment from two to three weeks.—A. P.

COMING ! COMING !

IMPERIAL'S ALL TALKING, SINGING, DANCING PICTURE

BHARATI MATA

A moving drama of a modern youth cleverly interwoven with a mythological story. What's wrong with our youths? Why do they go astray?

SEE AND HEAR

BHARATI MATA

with Miss JILLOO, ZOHRAR, MUSHTARI, CHANDA, JAMSHEDJI, KHALIL, HADI in the leading roles.

Director: PESSI KARANI.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road, Bombay.

SCHMELING KNOCKS OUT WALKER

But Judge Holds Up Winner's Purse

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.

In an eliminating bout for the World's Championship, Schmeling technically knocked out Walker in the eighth round of 15-round boxing match.—Reuter's Special.

Walker, was floored three, once for six seconds in the first round and twice in the eighth for the counts of six and nine.

A New York judge has ordered Schmeling's purse of \$30,000 to be withheld pending the hearing of a suit brought by Carnera against Schmeling for failing to fight him last year.

SOUTH AFRICAN'S BOXING VICTORY

LONDON, Sept. 26.

At Leicester to-day the South African McCordkindale knocked out the former British champion Meen with a right to the jaw in the fourth round of a boxing match.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The following is the latest call-over on the Cambridgeshire:—

201 Double Arch offered; 221 taken.
201 Ducocagon offered.
221 Slipper and Dorigen offered, 251 taken.
221 Glannarg.
251 Totals offered.
331 Thermometer offered, 401 taken.
331 Andrea offered.
401 Shorthand, taken and offered.
401 Leicester Lane offered, 501 taken.
Under the Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day St. Helens beat Hunslet by 21 points to 3.

CESAREWITCH BETTING

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The following is the latest call-over on the Cesarewitch:—

181 Nitsichin offered, 201 taken.
201 Sandy Lashes and Blandema offered, 221 taken.
221 Blue Vision, taken and offered.
221 Bonny Bright Eyes and Gulsard offered, 251 taken.
251 Son of Mint, taken and offered.
251 Gainslaw and Sigrif offered.
331 Chelmars and Pahokee offered, 401 taken.
331 Roi De Paris, Air Pocket, Mandritsara and Sandwich offered.
401 Bruleur offered, 501 taken.—Reuter's Special.

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL

LONDON, Sept. 26.

In the Scottish League First Division, Aberdeen beat Hearts by 3 goals to 0.

The following are the results of

the Rugby matches played under the Rugby Union Rules to-day:—Cambridge 11, Guys' Hospital 6. Pontypool 3, Newport 0. Cross Keys 12, Blaenau 3. Hawick 8, Glasgow Academicals 6.

AMERICAN WOMEN'S GOLF

PEABODY (Massachusetts), Sept. 26.

In the American Women's Golf Championship Miss Helen Hick (holder going round in 89, failed to qualify. The sole British competitor Miss Enid Wilson, the British champion, who is attempting to pull off a double by winning the American title, qualified with a card of 79.—Reuter.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON

List Of Dates

The following in the list of dates for the Bombay Racing Season (1932-33):—

BOMBAP WINTER MEETING
1st Day Saturday 19th November, 1932.
2nd Day Saturday 26th November, 1932.
3rd Day Saturday 3rd December, 1932.
4th Day Saturday 10th December, 1932.
5th Day Saturday 17th December, 1932.
6th Day Saturday 24th December, 1932.
7th Day Monday 28th December, 1932.
8th Day Saturday 31st December, 1932.
9th Day Monday 2nd January, 1933.
10th Day Saturday 7th January, 1933.

11th Day Saturday 14th January, 1933.

12th Day Wednesday 18th January, 1933.

13th Day Saturday 21st January, 1933.

BOMBAY RACES.

1st Day Saturday 28th January, 1933.

2nd Day Saturday 4th February, 1933.

3rd Day Saturday 11th February, 1933.

4th Day Saturday 18th February, 1933.

5th Day Wednesday 22nd February, 1933.

BOMBAY SPRING MEETING.

1st Day Saturday 25th February, 1933.

2nd Day Saturday 4th March, 1933.

3rd Day Saturday 11th March, 1933.

(Hospital Day) Monday 13th March, 1933.

4th Day Saturday 18th March, 1933.

(These dates are subject to alteration.)



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"Our Duty To God To Obliterate Caste Distinctions"

SIR G. MALGAOKAR DEPRECATES RAISING CRY OF 'RELIGION IN DANGER'

The special general meeting of the Gowd Saraswat Brahmin community of Bombay was held at the Blavastky Lodge on Sunday evening to consider the requisition of Mr. M. S. Parulkar and 833 other members of the community, to the effect that the sense of the community be taken on the question of the entry of the untouchables to the temples belonging to the community. Sir Govindrao Madgaonkar presided at the meeting, which was attended by about a thousand members of the community including many ladies. Several persons had to go back for want of room.

At the outset Mr. V. G. Dalvi, Bar at Law, read a statement on behalf of the Trustees of the Temples

NOT SUPPORTED BY SCRIPTURE—Mr. S. R. Tendulkar, moving the resolution said that the Gowd Saraswat Brahmin community had never taken a narrow view of social and religious matters. He defined Dharma as that which lead to prosperity. The scriptures, he said, contained contradiction and in body politics, untouchability had proved a veritable Pandora's box. The Shankaracharya of Sankeshwar Pith had given his opinion that untouchability was not supported by Hindu scriptures.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Advocate seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, the Mayor of Bombay Mr. S. M. Varde, Advocate, Mrs. Nalini-bai Dalvi, Dr. Mrs. J. M. Karande.

Mr. V. J. Nadkarni suggested an amendment which was accepted by the mover.

"DUTY TO GOD"

Before putting the proposition to the vote Sir Govindrao Madgaonkar said that about five years ago he had approached the late Mr. Shantaram Narayan Dabholkar in this matter, when he was advised that there were certain legal difficulties in the way. Sir Govindrao was glad that other members of the caste who were not hampered by any judicial position had now taken the matter in hand, and hoped that their efforts would meet with success. For many years past he had come to the clear conclusion that it was the duty to God not less than to the caste, to the Hindu community and to the country that as far as in their power lay those distinctions should be obliterated. Whatever their conception of God, God did not bid to hold themselves contaminated by touch with those submerged portion of humanity.

Proceeding Sir Govindrao said: "We Hindus who are the most numerous have successfully cut ourselves up till we are the weakest community in India by dividing ourselves into thousands of castes. In the same manner

the ideal of purity and Achar (conduct) has degenerated. We have forgotten that purity without is a means to purity within, and confound purity with external symbols like caste marks, and sometimes even assume as in the case of Sadhus that neglect of cleanliness outside necessarily implies purity within. The attitude and spirit of which untouchability is a symptom are contrary to the highest dictates of our Hindu religion. On this point saints are better guides than our priests. And among the living he preferred to follow the teachings of saints like Mahatma Gandhi and the examples of Hindu culture like Pandit Malaviya, and of enlightened orthodox Brahmin rulers of historic houses such as Shrimant Pant-pratidhi of Oudh, where he himself had a few days ago seen untouchable boys performing Surya Namaskars alongside of Brahmin boys in a temple."

FALSE CRY OF DANGER

Concluding Sir Govindrao said: "Let us refuse to be frightened by the cry that our religion is in danger when we restore it by reverting to the ancient practice before the caste system assumed its present form. Our religion has survived despite, and not because of, our inertia and ignorance. This was the first meeting as far as he was aware of any Hindu caste certainly in Bombay and perhaps in India definitely to determine its considered attitude, and not merely to pass vague resolutions. Our religion today will not merely determine the attitude of our own caste, but we can reasonably hope and justly call upon other castes and above all the wealthy and the numerous Gujaratis who have produced the greatest Indian today to follow his lead in the manner that we are trying to do, and to show Mahatma Gandhi that Hindu conscience is stung to right religious action."

RESOLUTION

Then he put the following proposition to vote:—"This special general meeting of the Gowd Saraswat Brahmin community of Bombay, after considering the requisition of Mr. Moreswar Sakharam Parulkar and 833 members of the community, dated 10th July 1932, directs the Trustees of the temples of the community to inform the requisitionists that the temples of the community in Bombay have always been open to all Hindus, and that they shall remain open hereafter to all Hindus including the so-called 'untouchables'. The so-called 'untouchables' shall have and enjoy the same rights in respect of these temples as are enjoyed by caste Hindus." The resolution was passed by the meeting only two members dissenting.

Raw Cotton Situation

"DO NOT ADVOCATE PURCHASES ON EXTREME ADVANCES BUT WOULD ACCUMULATE CONTRACTS ON SETBACKS"

The following is an extract from Messrs. M & B. Sterns, Market Report dated 6th September 1932:—

"The World's Mill consumption was 22,320,000 Bales against 22,438,000 last season. The consumption of American Cotton, however, was increased to 12,319,000 bales or 1,411,000 more than last season. This figure was much greater than expected, but must be accounted for by the shortage of East Indian Cotton, the consumption of which was only 4,789,000 bales, a decrease of 1,074,000 bales compared with last season."

The general expectation is for an indicated production of 10,800,000 bales. The Report, however, was compiled to the 1st instant, and since that date the weather news received from nearly all the important Cotton growing centres has been unsatisfactory, with complaints of weevil damage, small pills, root rot and too much moisture.

So far the crop progress has been almost identical with the season of 1932. A reduction in acreage of about 10 per cent, a long dry spell—almost daily rains in the East during July and August, which promoted the growth of weevils whose ravages were astonishingly heavy, resulting in a crop of only nine and

three quarter million bales. Although the recent rise since June last of nearly 34d. per lb. should certainly discount a much reduced Bureau estimate, we cannot consider the present ruling prices abnormally dear if taken on a Gold basis, viz. 5.40d. per lb.

It is quite evident that the U.S.A. Government are bringing about inflation in the Commodity Markets, and we must ask ourselves to what extent the recent advances are justified. So far trade conditions have not improved to warrant 100 per cent rise in Cotton values, but as commodities advance the World's buying power also increases, and we believe there will be a beneficial result in the near future.

Stocks of cloth throughout the World are small, and the replenishment alone of the shelves of the world, could bring the consumption of American Cotton to possibly fifteen or even sixteen million bales. If the present crop therefore should prove to be several million bales less than the consumption, this fact alone would take prices much higher.

We do not advocate purchases on extreme advances but would certainly accumulate contracts on all setbacks."

HANDCUFFED ON WAY TO JAIL

Official Admission In Council

In the Bombay Legislative Council, Dr. V. G. Valsam-payan (Sholapur City) asked:

(a) Whether it is a fact that Messrs. Khadkikar, Rajwade, Gulabchand, Antolikar, Mahajan and others were arrested on January 6 last under section 3 of Ordinance No. 11 of 1932; (b) whether it is a fact that they were handcuffed on January 9 when they were sent to the B-lapur Jail; (c) whether it is a fact that the arms of Mr. Mahajan were tied with a rope in addition to handcuffs; (d) whether it is a fact that Mr. Khadkikar is a leader of one of the parties in the municipality at Sholapur; (e) whether Messrs. Khadkikar, Gulabchand and Rajwade ever took part in the civil disobedience movement; (f) whether it is a fact that Mr. Gulabchand had made a few public speeches criticising the temperance of Mr. Knight, the Collector of Sholapur; (g) whether it is a fact that Mr. Knight is against the "Karmayogi," a local weekly newspaper since May 1930; (h) whether it is a fact that "Karmayogi" had given an open challenge to Government under the signature of 150 prominent citizens of Sholapur regarding the shooting affair of 8th May 1930 and keeping Mr. Rajwade, the editor, "Karmayogi" in jail; (i) whether they have dealt with those citizens; (j) whether it is a fact that Mr. Knight does not approve of the attitude of Mr. Khadkikar in the municipality towards Papaya Mochi, an honorary bench magistrate; (k) what are the educational qualifications of Papaya Mochi; and (l) whether Mr. Khadkikar has ever presided over any political meetings at Sholapur?

HOSTILE DEMONSTRATION

Mr. W. F. Fudson, (Hon. Member): (a) Yes. (b) Yes, by the Jamadar in charge of the escort as he anticipated a large and hostile demonstration en route to the station. When the District Superintendent of Police, who was at the station, learnt of the handcuffing, he at once had the handcuffs removed. (c) No. (d) Government have no information on the point. (e) Yes. (f) Government have not seen any reports of such speeches. (g) Not that Government aware. (h) It is presumed that the Honourable Member refers to the statement published in the "Karmayogi" in its issue of the 23rd April 1931 purporting to be signed by a number of local pleaders, doctors and traders regarding the Sholapur riots of May 1930. (i) No. (j) No. (k) Mr. Papaya Mochi has received a vernacular education. (l) Yes, no more than one occasion.

MUSIC FOR MIDINETTES

Popularity Of Paris Street Concerts Undiminished

Not long ago the Prefect of Police put an official ban on those outdoor lunch-time concerts which used to be very numerous in Paris.

Traffic congestion and other considerations incited the prohibition of this, as of many other peculiarly Parisian recreations which in years gone by sustained the life of the boulevards.

But the ukase against street music is not strictly enforced. It would be deplorable if it were, for it affords cheap amusement to the little "midinettes," the milliners' girls for whose benefit it was established. Still, these concerts are now-a-days sufficiently rare to give them an air of novelty.

That their popularity is undiminished was evident at a light-hearted gathering which I came across to-day in a quarter devoted largely to dressmaking, says the Paris correspondent of the London "Daily Telegraph." The "orchestra" consisted merely of a melodeon player, but the songs were rendered by a girl who ought to have a future on the music-hall stage. The business part of the proceedings consists in the sale of copies of the song-book.

The typical Mini Pinson is poorer than ever in these days of widespread unemployment, but she is still prepared, as was proved on this occasion, to invest a franc on music. The proceeds of this modest concert must, indeed, have been substantial.

CARBOLIC SOAPS

Versus

GODREJ'S SOAPS No. 1 & No. 2.

Dr. R. Craston Low, M.D., F.R.C.P., Lecturer on Diseases of the Skin, University of Edinburgh & Physician to the Skin Department, Royal Infirmary, says in his book entitled "The Common Diseases of Skin" page 17:—

"The Soap to be avoided at all times is Carbolic Soap."

Karl Lusurtze German Skin Specialist, Munich, says about Godrej's No 1 and No. 2 Benzoin Soaps:

"These Soaps, in my opinion, must find Universal recognition as Health and Beauty Soaps."

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"THERE IS GOOD TIME COMING"

The Spirit That Sustains The Soviet Worker In Facing Colossal Difficulties

If you try to enter for any purpose one of the great factories which the Soviet Government has erected in all parts of Russia you will be challenged at the entrance by a soldier of the G.P.U. with a rifle and fixed bayonet, while Mr. B. W. Smith in the "News Chronicle."

If you express surprise it will be explained to you that the country is still in a state of war and has to reckon with a possible spy or saboteur, some fanatical skill suspected to exist among the population.

This war spirit is, in fact, rife everywhere, most of all among the million and a half members of the Party. These are the apostles of the Communist faith whose surrender and devotion are advertised in the rule long imposed upon them that they should earn no more than 350 rubles a month. But it finds its source and its spring in the ceaseless propaganda which, morning, noon and night, is preached by wireless by the factory newspaper and the public hoarding to keep enthusiasm burning and faith in the new order unwavering.

A startling thing in Russia is the steadfast conviction expressed in reply to discreet questions that the colossal difficulties with which the Republic is still faced will be overcome and that the future will be one of prosperity and plenty.

In the phrase "Good time coming"—"There's a good time coming"—all criticism is met and all argument clinched.

Present deprivations are accepted as inevitable until Russia shall have had time to set her house in order and pay the foreigner for the machinery for her factories and farms. She will then escape the need of exporting the food-stuffs and comforts so sadly needed at home and start to produce on a large scale for her own citizens. The new Five Year Plan offers the hope of a food supply three times as great as the present average!

Meanwhile the material needs of the factory worker are being looked after perhaps as adequately as may be, in a land where standards are low and possibilities restricted. The Staff, which holds him in its grasp from his birth onward, realises that the success of all its planning and the whole new economic system depends upon him.

His wages are low. The average is said to be 100 rubles a month, but it is often a good deal less. But whatever may be the purchasing power of the money paid him, it will allow him on such margin of choice in its expenditure as that enjoyed by workmen in England.

Both he and his wife, if she is employed with him, will eat at special rates at the factory restaurant. He can buy a herring with tomatoes for, say, 33 kopeks, or sardines—one fourth of a small box—for 36 kopeks. A barely cut-

let boiled in fat will cost him 10 kopeks, bread and jam 16 kopeks, and a glass of tea 5 kopeks.

At one factory restaurant I found no meat on the bill-of-fare. At another, intended apparently for the higher class of worker, there was half served with cabbage, 10 cost 80 kopeks, potato soup 27 kopeks and a sweetish bun, straight from the kitchen and smelling good, 60 kopeks.

As for the humbler menu, the English factory hand might not find it attractive. But the food is wholesome, and the unskilled labourer, earning 70 or 75 rubles a month can get a meal for 60 or 70 kopeks—six or seven tenths of a rouble. Moreover, there is no unemployment in the Russian industries. The factories contain three times as many hands as would be engaged for the same amount of work in England or Germany. They all receive wages and all get food. Not enough wages, and not very good food, perhaps, but all get it, and for the rest, it will be better—Boodet khorocho!

The Russian workman benefits also from the social services which are being rapidly developed in Moscow, and the other great centres. When the baby comes, his wife may be cared for before and after. Maternity fees will cost him nothing, and when, two months later, the day comes for the mother to return to work the new arrival should be cared for in the factory creche. If the man is fortunate, also, he may pass his holiday in a State home of rest, and the cost of it, including the railway fares, will be paid for him. It is necessary to write guardedly of these benefits, however. Such schemes are in operation in the big centres and are being extended. What proportion of the workers they cover up to date is doubtful.

HOUSING TROUBLES

The worker is likely to be lodged in conditions of overcrowding and insanitation that, to describe, must shock the imagination. Moscow has tripled its population since the Revolution, and all the great industrial centres are swelling alarmingly with the influx of country people from the villages and nomads.

Moscow, Leningrad and other cities are on all sides building great blocks of flats. In Moscow extra storeys are being built to many buildings in an attempt to provide shelter for the invaders. But the position is actually becoming worse. Housing programmes are everywhere, dangerously in arrears. The workman's household must often share kitchen and other conveniences with three, four or even more families.

LESS AND LESS FOOD

The tourist naturally hears no complaints on this or other scores. He has no Russian, and therefore no direct means of informing himself. The proletarians who listen to the band or take pleasure with their wives or sweethearts in the ridiculous effgies of foreign states-

END OF LANCASHIRE STRIKE IN SIGHT

RUGBY, Sept. 26.

It is anticipated that Lancashire cotton strike will end with the reopening of mills on Wednesday. The important feature of the settlement is the setting up of standing joint committee to examine economic and legislative matters affecting the industry at home and abroad and providing a method of settling disputes without resort to strike or lock-out.

Disputes will be referred to the Conciliation Committee sitting under an independent chairman with assessors and the Chairman's recommendation may have the force of an arbitrator's award.—B. O. W.

CONGRESS PROCESSION

Accused Remanded To Custody

BOMBAY, Monday.

Four Congressmen, who were arrested on Sunday morning by the Maharabadi police, while leading a procession, were to-day produced before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon, and the police applied for remand of the accused to their custody to make further inquiries.

In their application the police stated that yesterday at about 11 a.m. a Congress procession led by the four accused was going along Bhuleswar Road. The accused were carrying flags and about forty others, who were following them were shouting the Congress slogans. The police, who received information about the procession, arrived on the spot and on the accused refusing to disperse arrested four of them and dispersed the rest.

The magistrate remanded the accused till September 29.

PREACHING BOYCOTT

BOMBAY, Monday.

A Congress volunteer, who was arrested by the Byculla police on Ferguson Road, while preaching boycott of foreign goods, was to-day placed before Mr. G. R. Khairat, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon, charged with assisting the operations of an illegal association.

On the accused undertaking not to repeat the offence, the Magistrate bound him over for good behaviour for one year in a sum of Rs. 50.

men in the Park of Rest and Culture, appear to be bearing the strain cheerfully enough, but the strain is continuous and increasing. Prices are rising and food is becoming scarcer. The ration card, which entitles the worker to a whole list of eatables, brings him, in actual fact, less and less. On the free market his margin of roubles, if he has any, will vanish before the fantastic prices asked, in any attempt to supplement what he is able to obtain in the "closed" shop. The worker has every need for his patience, endurance and enthusiasm. That enthusiasm has performed miracles in Russia. Almost every thing depends upon its lasting.



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seasons bring
But Beauty faded has no
second spring"
Ambrose Phillips.

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All Hindus and Mahomedans and specially the Rulers of Indian States can be benefited with the most wise consultation and treatment of the competent physician either at their own place or anywhere else at any time on very reasonable and moderate charges. Others may specially see the physician from 8 to 12 A.M. Really poor and deserving patients can be fully treated free of charge between 4 to 6 P.M. the fixed hours at the dispensary, which remains open up to 10 P.M.

P. S.—The Dispensary stocks all sorts of mixtures, syrups, powders, pills, tonics, collyrium, mamira, pearls and other preparations and specific medicines, which can be sent to any address by V. P. P.

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and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS

TOLSTOY CULT DEAD AS QUEEN ANNE

Marking The End Of Potential Influence In Europe

In a little book of essays, "Destin du Siecle," M. Jean Richard Bloch, who as you may have guessed, is a professional intellectual, describes the enormous influence which Tolstoy and three decades ago over the minds and hearts of young Europeans, writes Mr. Alex Small in the Paris edition of the "Chicago Tribune."

That it should have extended to Frenchmen may seem at first glance surprising. Nothing could be further from the main current of French thought and style. Looked at more carefully, it may appear as an entirely normal phenomenon. The intellectual life of France, as of the whole Occident, has had to carry in the last half century an important and aggressive "helmet" element. It has incidentally acquired in the United States a practical monopoly of obvious thinking, when the resolute war between Greenwich Village and Babbitt.

TINSEL OF DISTINCTION.

Tolstoy did more than play his harp by the streams of Babylon. All stirring and active young Europeans were, about 1900, sick of the comfortable, well-ordered routine into which Europe had fallen. They were shedding tears over the masses sacrificed in dull brutish lives to the industrial system; they sneered at the pretensions of decaying aristocracies; they winced at the snobbery of a mob of parvenus trying to cover their native vulgarity with the tinsel of a falsely conceived distinction.

Thinking, was agitated by a chaos of cross-currents. Nietzsche had come to deliver the young, or so they imagined—of the last trammels of conventional religion and of an outworn chivalry. Many did not know what to do with their freedom and rushed headlong into "disguised forms" of the very survivals they had learned to repudiate. From a disgust with "Skilaventur" they turned, without a sense of contradiction, to humanitarian yearnings. Others, having discovered that the earth is round and wide and that many men live on broad-backed surface, at once dropped into the wake of Barras and other leaders of mystic nationalism. And there were those—supreme irony—who used their free thinking to become obscurantist, the final of despair to confusion.

FRESH BLAST OF AIR.

Tolstoy had, I suspect, so much influence because he appeared like a clarifying force in the chaos. Even those who did not read him could vaguely feel this feeling. In the stuffy over-perfumed world of the Occident, was this not a fresh blast of air from the steppes? He would take back to Nature the pathetic souls who at every epoch cannot see that Nature is all about them.

Tolstoy worship was also a latter manifestation of the Orient cult which had started more than a century before with German romantics who knew precious little about the Orient. It has continued to our time in the narrower form of a Russian cult and explains the slavish blindness with which some western intellectuals worship Bolshevism. Their free souls have found the fashionable form of servility.

Its essence is, briefly, that westerners may be very clever with gadgets but are hopelessly muscle-bound in our souls. The enthusiastic Slav, on the other hand, is a wholly noble creature. He may be a little murderous,

but what a vision of a new world he puts into assassination! He may not know what to do with a knife and fork; he may have clinkers on his boots and lice in his beard; but what force, what spirituality!

Tolstoyism also joined up with a current specifically French, Rousseauism. Superficially there are enough differences between the two. The inverted Calvinist of Geneva, was the apostle of anarchic individualism and Tolstoy condemned it. But young French enthusiasts of 1900 rightly felt that the two belonged together; in both is found that dogma of equality, that mystic of the proletariat, that hatred of everything which distinguished personalities, the doctrine in short which has been the most powerful spiritual ferment of the modern world.

BATTERING DOWN AN OPEN DOOR.

Long ago French criticism reacted against the influence of Tolstoyism. It was thoroughly done, though in political and practical life Rousseauism is a more potent influence than ever. Now a book by M. Jean Cassou undertakes to demolish Tolstoy: "Grandeur et Infamie de Tolstoy." It may be wondered if the task need to be done, if M. Cassou is not battering down an open door.

Here I can notice but one or two points in this rich, vigorous, and analytic study. In what did the "infamy" of Tolstoy consist? He went beyond Rousseau; he condemned not only the civilized man but the natural man, Rousseau preached the amiable superstition that the latter is essentially good, Tolstoy held him to be corrupt from the start.

Tolstoy, then, was more Calvinist than the Calvinist? It was not a matter of doctrine, says M. Cassou, but of temperament. The great-souled Slav found it convenient to see in love the original sin and to condemn it, because he himself had no heart. "Toward human beings he felt neither friendship nor love."

HIS THEATRICAL EGOS.

For all the denunciation of the flesh, was not Tolstoy the apostle of the love which redeems everything, love wide as the world and soft as boiled spinach. Look at what happened in his own household to that Sophie Andronova, on whose hapless head was spent the wreath of a generation of Tolstoyians. Worn out with constant maternity and nursing, she had also to be her husband's secretary and manage his estate, and to struggle against the hord of ill-mannered, fawning, and sponging disciples who descended on the master. No wonder, at the end of her life, she lost her reason.

Meanwhile the great man continued his evangelical grandstay play. He sawed wood and cobbed his own shoes with the whole world for an audience. The enemy of art made every day of his life a comedy, or even a farce. He had no compunction about using up a humble life providing the universe might hear the screech of his "O'Altitude".

There lies the moral of that life, if any there be. The careers of the most cynical egoists become sympathetic when compared with those of the apostles of love. You know how to take the Philistine; he will do you a dirty trick if he sees any advantage to himself in it, but only then. Those who love every one and everything will with sublime unconsciousness sacrifice any individual near them to their theatrical egos.

POLAND'S HANGMAN IS A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD EDUCATION AND FINE TASTE

WARSAW. (By Mail). There is one person in Poland who is not affected by the present economic crisis. Also political or social changes do not worry him; on the contrary, these factors greatly stimulate his profession.

This person is the official hangman of Poland, Steve Maciejewski. He is a man of far greater mystery than his European or American colleagues.

The Polish public, unfortunately, during the past few months has read a great deal about the activities of this mysterious man

who has been very busy carrying out the verdicts of the military courts, but little is known of his real self.

Recently the personality of the hangman came in for some unexpected publicity in connection with a protest before the Warsaw courts, when representatives of a family of this name demanded an injunction to prevent the hangman's using it. They claim Maciejewski is not his real name, but a nom-de-corde, so to speak. The hangman's real name and where he

lives are known only to a very few. But it is known that he lives in a wealthy suburb of Warsaw.

MAN OF GOOD EDUCATION. He has a tastefully furnished apartment, and contrary to the usual run of executioners, he is a man of good education and tastes. He speaks English, French, German and Polish. He was born in Poznan and was graduated by a high school there, after which he studied politics in several schools in Germany.

It was intended that he should become an engineer, but he chose the profession of hangman, which he considers very pleasant, socially essential and honourable. This viewpoint is evidently shared by others, for the Ministry of Justice daily receives numerous requests to take over the job. Quite recently a prominent doctor and a university student applied for the position.

Maciejewski decided to become a hangman following the particularly brutal murder of his fiancée and her entire family. He started to study the subject and visited hangman in Hungary, Germany and other countries.

A HIGHLY TECHNICAL JOB. A hangman's job takes long training before perfection is reached. He must know how to arrange the rope in such a manner as to prevent unnecessary suffering.

After long study, Maciejewski applied for and obtained the position of official hangman to the Polish Republic.

The total executions to his credit stand at 73. He is an official of the Ministry of Justice and receives only a small salary. This, however, is supplemented by a bonus for every execution, free transport everywhere living expenses and wages for his assistants. The latter are hired by the hangman.

Maciejewski only places the rope round the condemned man, and all other activities such as placing the victim in position, springing the trap and removing the corpse are done by the assistants.

Before becoming a hangman, Maciejewski was for a short time auditor in an English concern operating in Poland.

He keeps every rope he has used for each criminal with the name of the person executed and the date of the execution.

FREE USE OF PUBLIC BATHS

Dublin Concession To The Unemployed

For a long time it has been felt by the Trade Union movement that a large number of helpful concessions could be given to unemployed persons, and especially to those with families, by the local authorities and others, with very little cost to the community, writes T. U. Correspondent in "The Irish Press".

Acting on this assumption, the Irish Women Workers' Union communicated with the Lord Mayor of Dublin and suggested to him that the Corporation Baths and Laundries should be made available free of charge for the use of the unemployed and their families at certain specified times.

The Lord Mayor replied stating that the suggestion had his wholehearted approval and support and that he had forwarded the Union's letter to the City Manager for his consideration.

The latter has now communicated with the Union, stating that it has been decided to put this concession into operation.

Mr. Sherlock goes on to state that the Superintendent of the Tara Street Baths and Wash House has been instructed to draft a scheme, under which unemployed persons holding vouchers will be admitted in such numbers and at such times as will not lead to the inconveniencing of the ordinary public. It is suggested that the Union should make itself responsible for the issuing of the necessary vouchers.

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Invested Funds over	Rs. 42,00,000.
Annual Income nearly	Rs. 13,00,000.
Claims Paid over	Rs. 18,00,000.
Expense Ratio	28.2 P.C.

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T.R. KARI, Chief Agent, Hubli

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Lancashire Still Settled

CROP REPORTS UNFAVOURABLE, BUT HEDGE SELLING CHECKS ADVANCE

Despite unfavourable weather, reports and settlement of Lancashire, the market does not show any important improvement in cotton prices as the Southern hedge selling is too big to allow any material rise.

The movement of the New American Cotton Crop is daily increasing and correspondingly the market is called upon to absorb hedges, but speculative buying is only limited and spinners are buying moderately scale down.

It is more or less a trading market offering opportunities of buying on recessions and selling on bulges for moderate profits.

Bombay, Sept. 27. The New York Cotton market was quiet but firm on Monday in the absence of selling pressure, but some reports of excessive rains and favourable weather in Lancashire and the fact that the market is settled and thus will continue on Wednesday.

The market opened at a rise of 10 points with October 12 and a further rise of 10 points was added to the opening improvement, October reaching 130, the highest level of the day on scattered buying. At this level there was a steady flow of hedge selling and some faded profits were realized and a decline of 11 points was established during the early part of the afternoon with October 120, the lowest level of the day. Later on the market ruled quiet but steady and in the absence of any important business, it closed at a rise of 2 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices closed 3 points higher at 74c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures ruled very steady. There was no offering of actual cotton and basis remained firm. The market closed at a rise of 12 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices rose 30 points at 74c.

The cost of carrying cotton from Southern ports to New York is about 25 points, so looking to spot quotations, prices in New York are cheap and it will not allow issue of large number of tenders and in all probability spot houses will not be maintained long and we look for early readjustment of due differences.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened very steady at a rise of 13 to 14 points on reports of unfavourable weather in America. Later the market was quiet until New York prices which were followed by Liverpool in sympathy and closed at a rise of 21 to 18 points.

Latest Weather Our U. S. A. Cotton Belt

Light to moderate rain Western Belt and Central Belt. More rains expected.

points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 13 points at 60 1/2.

East Indian Cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 20 points and Egyptian Cotton futures closed at a rise of 21 to 15 points.

The Alexandria market ruled steady on better American advices and closed at a rise of 36 to 30 points.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. in their report of the date states that in view of the Indian Liberals threat not to participate in the London Conference should Mahatma Gandhi not be invited local opinion anticipates conciliation prior to the invitations being accepted by representatives to the conference.

There are some fears of unseasonable rains up-country. The Indian Mills consumption during August was 2,10,076 Bales against 188,549 Bales same period last year and since 1st September 1931 2,34,078 Bales against 1930 same period 2,269,359 Bales.

AWAITING CROP ESTIMATES. Despite the pressure of hedge sales the market was steady on excessive rains and good trade demand.

Operators appear to be waiting for private crop estimates. Our Liverpool friends continue bullish and recommend scale down purchases. They are also still in favour of the steady buying March Sakel against sales of March Liverpool as they expect eventually the difference to widen out considerably. The settlement of the Lancashire dispute, together with smaller Egyptian crop, and reduced Government stocks, will also help to widen out this straddle. The recent announcement of the possibility of the Egyptian Government removing restrictions on cultivation during 1933 has had very little effect and should restrictions be removed it will only effect next years crop.

PRIVATE CABLES. N. Y. October highest 7.50 (10-28 a.m.), lowest 7.33 (1-25 p.m.). Messrs. Chundilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the follow-

No Business In Cotton And Silver

BOMBAY Sept. 27. Today no business was reported in cotton, silver, gold, linseed and wheat.

Broach A/M cotton is quoted at Indore at Rs 223/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Sept. 27.
December 174.10-8.00
March 179.10-8.30

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY Sept. 27. The Share Bazar was officially open today but there was no regular business. Private quotations of same script were as under:
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper 99.7/8
Bombay Dying 394 678/12
Fazal 283/12 282/8
Birma 363/12 362/8
Tata Steel Ordry. 28/12 28/8

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Sept. 26.
Bales.
Sept. Receipts at all U.S. Ports 41,000
Sept. Exports to Great Britain 4,000
Sept. Exports to the Continent 9,000

WHEAT-BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 26.
Rozario Santa re, per 50 lb. Carcases:
Sept/Oct. sellers 27/3.
Barletta Russo per 50 lb. Carcases Sept/Oct. sellers 27/3.
Wheat, South Australian Parcels Afloat 28/2.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, Carcases:—No offers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Sept. 26.
Java Sugar, fine white Dutch standard No 25 C & F Calcutta. Sept/Dec. sellers per cwt 8/- C and F Bombay:
Sept/Dec. sellers per cwt 8/0-1/2 C and F Karachi:
Sept/Dec. sellers per cwt 8/0-1/2

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 26.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality). Spot:—3-3/4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 26.
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C. 14
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Register 114-1/2
P & O Banking Corp. 1-1/2
National Bank of India 4 1/2
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 109-7/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 p.c. 99-1/8
Rupce Paper 3 1/2 p.c. 51
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 70-3/4
Sterling Loan 82-3/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 103-3/4
Sterling Loan 73-1/2
Consols 2 1/2 p.c. 101
War Loan 5 per cent 107-3/4
Victory Bonds, 4 p.c. 107-3/4

LONDON METAL.

London, Sept. 26.
Copper Braziers 47-1/4
Yellow Metal 40
Spelter Hard Indian Brands 15-3/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge 10
Tin English Ingot 155

LINSEED

London, Sept. 27.
Linseed Calcutta (London) ton Sept/Oct. Sellers 111/7-6.
Linseed La Plata, C.I.F. Hull ton, Oct. Sellers 109-7/8.
Linseed Bombay (London) ton, Sept/Oct. Nominal 1212:5-0.

LINSEED OIL

London, Sept. 27.
Linseed Oil Naked London cwt. Oct/Dec. Sellers 17/4.
Inseed Oil Naked London cwt. Jan/Apr. Sellers 18/11

LONDON RUBBER

London, Sept. 27.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot, Sellers 4-25/32.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 26.
Bars Gold Fine per oz. 25:19:1

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Sept. 26.
Interest Day to Day Loan 3/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days Market Loan 1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 1-35/64 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 1-25/32 per cent.
Trade Bills 3 months 2-1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 2-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 26.
T. T. London on Berlin 1452-1/2
T. T. London on Amsterdam 8.61
T. T. London on Brussels 24.92
T. T. London on Madrid 42.21
T. T. London on Milan 67.40
T. T. London on Bern 17.92
T. T. London on Paris 83.21
T. T. London on Prague 116.75
T. T. London on New York 34.5-3/4 (Closing Rate)

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 27.
B C Rate 1 1/16 3-32
C Rate D D 1 1/16 3-32

LONDON:
Bank selling T. T. 1 1/16 1/8 Sept.

December.
Bank selling D D 1 1/16 1/8

Bank selling I T 1 1/16 3/4

January.
Bank buying I T 1 1/16 3-15

Bank buying D D 1 1/16 7/32

Bank buying 3 months 4 1/8 3/8

Sept/Oct/Nov.
Bank buying 3 months 1 1/16

1/4 Dec-January.
Bank buying 3 mos

NEW YORK:
B C Rate T T 3/5

Bank selling I T 383

Bank buying I T 381

Bank selling D D 663

Bank buying D D 673

Bank selling D D 64-3/4

Bank selling I T 94

Bank buying 90 days 89

Bank selling D D 80

Bank selling D D 1174

Bank selling D D 155

Bank selling D D 64 7/8

CROSS RATES:
New York/London Cross Rate 3.46 3/8

Shanghai/London Cross Rate 1/9

1/16 27th instant.

Japan/London Cross Rate 1/4

3/4 26th instant.

London/Paris Cross Rate 38.25

26th instant.

London/Batavia Cross Rate 24.93

26th instant.

London/Switzerland Cross Rate 17.93

26th instant.

London/Italy Cross Rate 67.43

26th instant.

London/Berlin Cross Rate 14.53

26th instant.

London/Holland Cross Rate 8.61

26th instant.

London/Stockholm Cross Rate 19.48

26th instant.

London/New York Cross Rate 3.46 1/2

26th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm, Dull.

Gold 25/18/11 on 24th instant; 25/19/11 on 26th instant.

Silver London Ready 217 11/16

24th inst. 17 13/16 25th instant.

Silver London Forward 17 13/16

24th inst.; 17 15/16 26th inst.

Silver New York Ready 27 11/16

24th inst.; 27 5/8 26th instant.

London Discounts 3 Months, 19/32

p.c. 24th inst.; 19/32 per cent 26th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/32

p.c. 24th instant; 1 1/16 p.c. 26th instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

MONEY:—

Call 1 per cent.

3 Mos. 2 1/2 per cent.

6 Mos. 3 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York-Liverpool:—Oct. 422
January 398, March 394.
Bombay-Liverpool:—Broach A/May 224; Liverpool May (5.78)
Rs 27-3/4 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay-New York:—Broach A/May (22.4); New York May (7.70)
Rs. 23-3/4 at 3.45-7/16 Cross Rate

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

London, Sept. 26.
Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—
Names. Latest Prices
Millars Timber and Trading Co. Ltd. 20 3/6
London Tin Corporation, Ltd. 0 10 0
Turner & Newall 1 4 9
Associated Electric Industries 0 19 0
Attock Oil 0 11 6
Associated Portland Cement 1 5 3
Underground Electric Railways 0 17 9
Electric Supply Corporation 2 13 9
Guest, Keen and Nettleton Ltd. Ord. 0 14 3
Beira Railways 0 6 3
County of London Electric Supply Ord. 2 8 8
Marconi International Marine 1 10 8
Caledonia Cable and Constn Co. 3 0 0
General Elec. Ord. 2 1 6
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves 3 18 9
L & N E Ry. 4 per cent 2nd Pref. 16 10 0
International Ry. of C. America 34.00
Malayalam Plantations 0 8 8
British Burmah Petroleum 0 5 0
Sondra Plantations 1 13 1/4
British S. Africa (Chartered) 0 19 6
Pahang Consolidated Ord. 0 6 0
Wm. Cory & Son 2 18 9
British Treasury Bills (3 months) 9-7 11/16 per cent per annum.
Market steady but business restricted.

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THE WEATHER

Monsoon Active In Burma, Assam And Bengal

POONA, Sept. 27. The monsoon has been active in Upper Burma, Assam and Bengal were thunderstorm rain has fallen. Scattered thunderstorms have also occurred in the peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad and North Madras Coast. A few falls have occurred in Lower Burma, Orissa, the Punjab Hills East Rajputana, South Hyderabad Southeast Madras and Madras Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Port Blair quarter of an inch; Lashio three-quarters; Bassein and Myitkyina a half; Tavoy and Akyab a quarter; Dhubri four; Berhampore three; Barisal one and a half; Sibesar and Bogra one; Dibrugarh, Burdwan and Darjeeling three-quarters; Chittagong, Jalpaiguri and Cuttack a half; Coss Bazar and Mymensingh a quarter; Udaipur a half; Anantapur two; Aurangabad Gulbarga, Salem, Cuddalore, Nellore and Gopalspur a half; Poona, and Sholapur a quarter.

Forecast: Thunderstorm rain will increase in Burma, extend in Madras Presidency and Deccan and continue locally in Orissa, Bengal and Assam.

Earthquake Report: An earthquake shock of moderate intensity, at its origin about 3,000 miles away with its epicentre apparently in the Mediterranean Sea, was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 12-59 a. m. today.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, Sept. 27. Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 27-9-32. Rainfall at Colaba Point 0.00"; Fort 0.00"; J. J. Hospital 0.00".
Total since 1st June to date. Rainfall at Colaba Point 63.86"; Fort 70.28"; J. J. Hospital 66.52".
Total for the corresponding period of 1930. Rainfall at Colaba Point 87.48"; Fort 89.46"; J. J. Hospital 93.83".
Total for the corresponding period of 1931. Rainfall at Colaba Point 81.77"; Fort 91.39"; J. J. Hospital 84.28".

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 27-9-1932.
Change of 8 a. m. barometer in past 24 hours .049 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 80.9 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 77.0 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.6 degrees (1.7 above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.1 degrees (3.4 above normal).

MAIL & EXPRESS TRAINS

Timings at Victoria Terminus. (In force from Oct. 1, 1932).

Arrivals
H.M.
Madras Mail 6-00
Peshawar & Lucknow Express 7-20
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur 7-50
Calcutta Mail via Chhokri 9-15
Madras Express 10-15
Deccan Queen 10-25
Poona Mail 11-40
Nagpur Express 14-00
Punjab Mail 14-50
Poona Express 19-30
Allahabad Express 20-30
Departures
H.M.
Allahabad Express 7-15
Poona Express 8-00
Madras Express 13-45
Punjab Mail 16-30
Poona Mail 16-40
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur 16-45
Deccan Queen 17-15
Calcutta Mail via Chhokri 21-15
Peshawar & Lucknow Express 21-15
Madras Mail 21-45
Nagpur Express 22-00

NO FALL IN IMPORTS OF PIECEGOODS

JAPANESE LEAD OVER BRITAIN IN AUGUST

Bombay, Sept. 27. The following are figures of imports of cotton yarn and goods into Bombay during August. The high level of imports reported during July was practically maintained during August. Total imports of cotton yarn of all descriptions amounted to 1.6 million pounds and of cloth 30 million yards as compared with 1.7 million lbs. of yarn and 32 million yards of cloth during July.

COTTON YARN.

Imports of single grey yarn in August, amounted to 545,000 lbs. All of this yarn was of counts over 30s, the bulk being between 31s and 48s. There were no imports of coloured yarn, takings of white bleached yarn amounted to 178,000 lbs. all of which came from the United Kingdom. Imports of grey folded yarns amounted to 290,000 lbs. of which Japan supplied 221,000 lbs. Mercerised yarn imports totalled 582,000 lbs. of which Japan sent 577,000 lbs.

COTTON PIECEGOODS.

The total of 30 million yards of cotton piecegoods imported into Bombay during August, was made up as under:—7.3 million yards of plain greys, of which 6.4 million yards were from Japan; 353,000 yards of Grey Dhoties; 6.9 million yards of bleached goods of which England sent 3.1 and Japan .34 million yards; 8.9 million yards of Printed goods, of which England's share was 3.4 million and Japan's 5.5 million yards; 3.1 million yards Dyed Goods, of which England sent 2.3 million yards and Japan 559,000 yards; 1.0 million yards of Woven Coloured goods, of which nearly three quarters came from Japan and one-quarter from England; and 2.1 million yards of Fents, of which the United States sent 1-1/2 million yards.

The relative shares of England and Japan in the piecegoods import trade of Bombay during August were about the same as in the previous month, and it would now appear that Japan has definitely established herself as a large supplier of cotton piecegoods.

SHIPPING

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 27.
Garmula, Siles, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 28.
Gharinda, Hamilton, Calcutta.
Bamora, Denbrook, Busrah.

LOADING.

Sept. 27.
Steamer Wartenfels for Hamburg.
S S Garmula:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Garmula, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.
S S Gharinda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gharinda will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.
S S Bamora:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bamora, will sail to-day for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay Sept. 27.
F. P. Bales. 1932/33 1931/32
Receipts to date 26/9/32 1208000 1138000
Receipts Yesterday 26/9/32 41000 61000
Exports to date 26/9/32 936000 604000
Stock at Ports 23/9/32 3522000 3149000
Stock in Interior Towns 23/9/32 1453000 812000
Stock Liverpool 23/9/32 784000 823000
Visible Supply 23/9/32 6932000 5335000
Quantity out of Sight 23/9/32 1725000 1502000
Quantity out of Sight 23/9/32 1596000 1380000

to Bombay than the United Kingdom. Her total share of the trade in August amounted to nearly 17 million yards as against less than 11 million yards imported from the United Kingdom.

The improvement of Japan's position as a supplier of goods and printed goods during the last two years has been particularly noteworthy. In printed goods, her sendings to Bombay during the first eight months of this year amounted to nearly 29 million yards as against less than 14 million yards during the whole of the previous year, and less than 10 million yards in the whole of the year 1930. As regards bleached goods, her sendings for the first eight months of this year have amounted to 16.4 million yards as against less than 10 million yards during the whole of 1931, and less than 7 million yards during the whole of 1930.

Imports of art. Silk piecegoods during August totalled just over 7 million yards, of which Japan supplied no less than 6.6 million yards. The importance of the art silk piecegoods trade of Japan is brought out by the fact that the imports of this class of material into Bombay are greater in extent than her imports of any single category of cotton piecegoods.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MADE YARN.

The export trade in Indian yarn and piecegoods continues to fall away rapidly. In August, the total exports of yarn from Bombay amounted to less than 1.2 million lbs. and the total exports of yarn during this year up-to-date have been only 10-1/2 million lbs., which is less than half the exports for the previous complete year. In piecegoods, the position is equally bad, up to the end of August, total exports of Indian-made piecegoods have amounted to less than 39 million yards as against a total of 68 million yards in the year 1931 and over 69 million yards during the year 1930.

DISPLAY OF CONGRESS FLAG

Not A Criminal Offence

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 27. Mr. Justice Pullan, Vacation Judge of the Allahabad High Court, quashing the conviction of a shop-keeper of Firuzabad, for displaying a Congress flag, held the opinion that some special enactment was necessary to render the display of the flag a criminal offence and that there was nothing in the present case to show that the applicant was a Congressman or even a sympathiser with the Congress. He set aside the conviction.—A. P.

Sangli.—The plague epidemic in Sangli town shows no signs of abatement. During the week ended 2

JUPITER GENERAL

the various schemes of
LIFE INSURANCE to
suit all. J9

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHI ROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28 1932

REGD. NO. B. 1065

JUPITER GENERAL

will gladly supply full
particulars about life in-
surance for mere asking
J10

SAVE HIM FROM DANGER ZONE

Deodhar Urges Release Of Mahatma

BRITISH PRESS ON POONA PACT

POONA, Sept. 26.

Mr. G. K. Devadhar, representing the Servants of India Society, has cabled to the Prime Minister urging the unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi in view of the strain of the negotiations, which has happily ended satisfactorily, on his weak health and the danger to his life.

STAGGERING BLOW TO AN OLD SIN

British View Of Poona Peace

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Untouchability has received a staggering blow, comments the "Daily Telegraph" in a leading article and says that Mahatma Gandhi's six days fast has done more to advance the interests of the untouchables than six decades of efforts of enlightened caste Hindus. Mahatma Gandhi's device in directing his fast as a threat to the British Government did not prevent the Hindus from realising that it was to them that the pressure was being applied. The British Government handed the matter with straightforwardness and dignity beyond dispute.

The "Daily Mail" declares that the agreement represents substantially what the British Government had proposed in the first instance. It gives the untouchables something like justice. "We are glad to see that the fasting appears to have cleared Mahatma Gandhi's brain and moderated his violence."—Reuter's Special.

PREMIER'S GESTURE

Chance For Parties To Settle Up

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The announcement made early this morning to the effect that the British Government were prepared to recommend to Parliament to endorse the clauses of the Poona Agreement followed prolonged consultations between Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Stanley Baldwin and the Secretary and Under-Secretary for India, which lasted until 1 a.m. today.

It is authoritatively pointed out in this connection that the Government have always desired that the Indian communities should settle their own differences, and have indicated their readiness to replace the award, which they had felt impelled to make, by any agreement. The whole object of the Government with regard to the Depressed Classes question, has been to give that community a chance of getting its grievances redressed, and it is now felt that these classes are being given a good and fair run owing to the caste Hindus agreeing to afford them the needed opportunity.

BRITISH VISITORS IMPRESSED

BENARES, Sept. 26.

Miss Monica Whately and Mr. R. Matters, of the India League Delegation, arrived in Benares from Poona this afternoon and saw the picketing of shops. They interviewed local persons and merchants and addressed a prayer meeting held this evening in the Town Hall in pursuance of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari's appeal. They were much impressed by the awakening of the people and the enthusiasm of the caste Hindus in the matter of removal of untouchability.—A.P.

REBIRTH OF GANDHI

Triumph Of Power Of Love

POONA, Sept. 26.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, in an interview, said:—"This latest experiment by Mahatma Gandhi in Satyagraha can be undertaken only with justification by souls which have attained Mahatma's power of love. There is no thought in my mind just now except the sense of relief and that to-morrow which is Mahatma Gandhi's birthday according to the Hindu calendar, is a veritable rebirth day."

Babu Rajendra Prasad said:—"I was happy when the agreement was made between the Depressed Classes and the caste Hindus and I am happier still when I find that it is accepted by the British Government and still more happy will I be when the Hindu community will have fully washed itself of this intolerable stain of untouchability."—A.P.

SASTRI REJOICES

MADRAS, Sept. 26.

A Coimbatore message says that Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri has sent the following telegram to Mahatma Gandhi:—"Millions of homes rejoice and bless your superb service, performed in your superb style. I confess I trembled in doubt but the result vindicates and establishes you to be indisputably the force of untouchability and unapproachable."—A.P.

ANDREWS RENDERS THANKS

The newspaper placards, such as "Gandhi-Government Decision" testify the interest with which events in Poona, Simla and London for the last few days have been followed in Britain. The gratification felt at the happy outcome was voiced by Mr. C. F. Andrews, who said that he was profoundly thankful that the crisis had passed without a further prolongation of Mahatma Gandhi's fast. He was certain from all he had seen and heard that everything possible had been done to reach a decision. He paid a special tribute to the part taken by the Premier, who had put everything aside at a critical time in order to meet the serious issues involved in a spirit of conciliation and peace.—Reuter

CHITTAGONG PRAYERS

CHITTAGONG, Sept. 26.

Meetings were held this evening in the town hall and other places, praying for Mahatma Gandhi's life and urging the removal of untouchability.—A.P.

BENARES, Sept. 26.

Principal Dhruva, of the Benares Hindu University, dined with sweepers and cobblers yesterday. Hundreds of other orthodox Brahmins and eighty ladies also participated in this dinner, which was arranged by the Anti-untouchability Committee of the Benares Hindu University.—A.P.

NO SEPARATE ELECTORATES

NEW DELHI, September 26.

Rani Lakshmi Bai Rajwade, honorary organising secretary of the all-India Women's Conference, has sent cables to the Premier, the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy which state:—"Our conference has read with deep sorrow the communal award as touching the womanhood of India. Standing unequivocally for the principles embodied in our joint memorandum and the recent statement, we totally disapprove of and strongly protest against the proposals which have failed to recognise our rightful position and seek to establish in our midst communities which will remain permanently estranged from national life."—A.P.

EGYPTIAN PEOPLE'S CONGRATULATIONS

POONA, Sept. 26.

The President of the Egyptian Waif has telegraphed to Mahatma Gandhi stating:—"At the struggling nations of the East look up to India for fulfilling the noble ideal for which you are giving up your life. In the name of the Egyptian people, I send you and the Indian people, our brotherly love and heartfelt wishes for the realisation of the ideals of Truth and Freedom embodied in your example."—A.P.

TEMPLE ENTRY FOILED

MADRAS, Sept. 26.

Sripad Sankar, who has been fasting over the temple entry question and Pattabhiraman, son-in-law of Rao Bahadur R. Srinivasan, attempted to enter the Parthasarathi Temple, but were stopped at the outer gates by the temple servants and as they refused to go away the authorities requisitioned police and Pattabhiraman, on giving an assurance that he would not repeat the attempt, was let off. Sankar on refusing to give an undertaking, is likely to be remanded. He is still fasting.—A.P.

Caste Hindu Meeting In Madras

MADRAS, Sept. 26.

A conference of representative caste Hindus was held to-day at Secretariat in connection with Poona Pact. Besides Executive Councillors and Ministers, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, the Raja of Bobbili, Mr. T. K. Ramachandra Iyer and certain others were present by invitation. It was anticipated that some difficulties might arise in respect of single member constituencies but these difficulties were considered to be not so serious as to necessitate the postponement of a decision. The conference held that the Poona Pact was generally acceptable.—A.P.

Anti-Untouchability League In C. P.

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 27.

The Central Province (Marathi) Gandhi Fast Prevention Committee will be converted into permanent Anti-Untouchability League under the presidency of Dr. Khare and will carry on work of popularizing the Poona agreement throughout the Province by starting branches and appointing propagandists. Pandit M. Malaviya is requested to visit the Province for giving the impetus.

AMRAOTI, Sept. 27.

A crowded meeting was held yesterday in the Jog Square under the auspices of the Depressed Classes Association. Mr. Sampat-
rao Naik, M.L.C., presided. Mr. Galkwad Gole and others congratulated the Hindu leaders on their successful attempt to arrive at a compromise at the Poona meetings and declared their satisfaction at the pact by which they had been admitted in the Hindu fold.

FRENCH SUBMARINE DISASTER

ONE KILLED: 2 INJURED

CHERBOURG, Sept. 26.

Ten persons have been injured in an explosion of accumulators in the French submarine "Persee" which is of the same type as the ill-fated "Promethee" which met with disaster on July 7. The disaster occurred during trials between the Channel Islands off the French coast.

The commander wireless for assistance to the maritime prefecture. Two tugs and two seaplanes were immediately despatched. Seaplanes have returned and reported that the submarine is being towed to Cherbourg.

A later message adds:—"It transpires that an engineer was killed and thirty-two were injured nine of them seriously, in the explosion and a fire in the 'Persee' which has arrived at Cherbourg. It is stated that the explosion was due to the bursting of a water jacket in one of the engines."—Reuter.

TRAFFIC CHANGES IN LONDON

LONDON, Sept. 26.

An innovation in London's famous system of traffic control was introduced at Westend to-day, when five mounted officers, in Whitehall and elsewhere, replaced foot officers in taking charge. Observers remarked that the new departure rendered it easier to see the police signals while admiration was aroused at the behaviour of the well-trained horses, which stood perfectly still, enabling the officers to drop the reins and use both arms for signalling.—Reuter.

LEADERS' MESSAGES TO ZAMORIN

"Throw Open Temple And Save Kelappan"

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A number of telegrams have been sent to the Zamorin of Calicut, the leader of the Hindus of British Malabar, by Hindu leaders to throw open the famous Guruvayur temple to the depressed classes in response to the new spirit prevailing in the country after the Poona Pact.

It will be remembered that Mr. Kelappan, a well-known Congress and Social worker of Malabar, is now fasting at the gate of the temple with the object of inducing the trustees to "admit the untouchables" for worship. He has not yet given up his fast. Below are given the telegrams sent to the Zamorin:

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya—"I invite your attention to the widespread desire of the Hindu community that the depressed class Hindus should be permitted to enter temples for Devadarshan under conditions as regards, bathing, etc., which apply to other Hindus. A number of important temples have been thrown open to them. I earnestly request you to consider the reasonableness of the demand. I believe that the conceding of this request will promote the cause of our religion and will in no way injure it."

Mr. B. G. Horniman—"I trust you will yield to the overwhelming wishes of the majority of Hindus by opening the Guruvayur temple to all depressed class Hindus. All-India is watching the ordeal of Mr. Kelappan with anxious pain and indignation. Will any just God refuse access to the humbles?"

Dr. Chotiram Gidwan—"On behalf of Sind Hindus I appeal to you to throw open the Guruvayur

FARMERS' WAIL RELIEF BY CUT IN INTEREST

BERLIN, Sept. 27.

The agricultural industry is on the verge of bankruptcy, according to Baron von Braun (Minister of Agriculture). Speaking at Munich, he declared that the industry lost 1,200,000,000 marks annually while seventy per cent. of the farmers were paying interest on debt out of capital and not out of surplus production. This was due to the high rate of interest on mortgages and debts, declared Baron von Braun, and foreign dumping, necessitating the German farmer selling at a loss.

In order to relieve the farmers the Cabinet had decided to restrict certain imports and reduce interest on mortgages by two per cent. with a minimum of four per cent. for two years, but the money saved would be payable when the mortgages matured.

The speech greatly disappointed the farmers, who regarded it as a compromise between their demands and the objections on the part of trade and industry.—Reuter.

PILOT BLOWN TO PIECES

LONDON, Sept. 27.

An R. A. F. pilot was blown to pieces during bombing practice at Holbeach, Lincolnshire. His single-seater burst into flames in a dive and crashed, the bombs he was carrying exploding.—Reuter.

DACOITY IN POST OFFICE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

A report has been received that eight persons armed with guns and other deadly weapons committed a dacoity in the Lonsing Post Office, Faridpur District, last night and decamped with Rs. 1,500. No arrests so far been reported.—A.P.

TESTING TIME FOR LEAGUE

De Valera's Outspoken Address CHALLENGE OF FAR EAST AND ARMS ISSUES

GENEVA, Sept. 26.

Stony silence greeted Mr. De Valera's outspoken presidential address at the League of Nations Assembly, in which he outlined the "criticisms and complaints directed against the League procedure. He declared that the 'Satisfaction with the work of the League which we may feel in this Assembly is not shared universally by opinion outside. People are complaining that the League has devoted its activity to matters of secondary and of importance while vital international problems which touch the very existence of the people are being shelved, postponed or ignored. A great deal of criticism is without doubt unjustified, a great deal is uninformed and a great deal not wholly disinterested. Nevertheless there is no doubt that the League will certainly be judged by the success or failure of the Disarmament Conference. Without progressive disarmament it is impossible that the League should survive. I don't think I will be accused of exaggeration if I say that the measures of success so far made fall short of the desires and expectations of the peoples of the world."

Mr. De Valera reviewed the whole situation of world politics including the Sino-Japanese and Anglo-Irish disputes. He said:—"We are convinced that if we Irish are left alone to pursue our policy we will succeed in securing a proper adjustment of Ireland's economic life and contribute more than our share to the prosperity of the world."

Mr. De Valera dramatically declared:—"May God assist us in the exalted task before us. May He not permit us to fail."

Referring to Lausanne, he said that it was still too soon to assess the final results but it would be creditable if it paved the way to a settlement of inter-Governmental debts.

FAR EAST PROBLEM

Alluding to the Far East, he declared that happily there was no longer serious fighting involving heavy loss of life, but none the less it was true that the larger problems at issue were not solved. He hoped that the Lytton Report would be conducive to a just and final settlement and that the principles of the League Covenant would triumph. Likewise, he alluded to the economic conference in view of the "evidence of the impending economic collapse", and concluded eulogising Sir Eric Drummond, D. Secretary-General of the League, who is resigning.—Reuter.

SIMON-HERRIOT INTERVIEW

Inducing Germany To Get Back To Geneva

GENEVA, Sept. 26.

Before leaving for London to attend a Cabinet meeting, Sir John Simon had a brief interview with M. Herriot, who arrived in Geneva this evening by motor car. He had telegraphed asking for an interview to be arranged. Sir John Simon earlier presided at a meeting of the Empire delegates, from which Mr. De Valera was absent but was represented by Mr. Lester.

The Irish Free State delegate to the League.

Sir John Simon explained the efforts which were being made by various states to induce Germany to return to the fold of the Disarmament Conference. He added that Mr. Henderson was working in concert with other parties in that connection.

WHAT HERRIOT SAID

A previous Reuter cable stated: A warning against a repetition of the former "folies of the world" by allowing Germany to rearm, was sounded by M. Herriot, Premier of France, in a speech at Gramat, which served as a prelude to the meeting of the League Assembly.

Affirming that France was most passionately interested in peace, the Premier reminded his audience that the French army had been reduced by 527 officers and 43,000 men in the current year, whereas the manifest agreement between the German demands and the published writings of military technicians of undisputed authority led to the belief that Germany was seeking to organise a very powerful modern army destined not only for defence but adapted for aggression.

He added that France's policy was that of the League, in whose sight all nations were equal.

He concluded by saying that France's only wish was to bring up her children in honour, industry and peace.

FRENCH SCARE Germany Resents Secret Arming Charge

BERLIN, Sept. 26.

Keen indignation has been aroused in Germany by the French Premier's speech at Gramat. M.

Herriot's speech turned the lights about Germany upside down, says an inspired statement which characterises as false M. Herriot's contentions regarding Germany's rearmament.

The statement denies any military intention in the decree for organisation of youth, asserts that in the sphere of "moral disarmament" France is the guilty party, and concludes by expressing the hope that M. Herriot's "only positive declaration namely in favour of a new regime of peace is leading M. Herriot to a frame of mind from which a just and reasonable settlement may one day mature."

On the other hand the speech was received in France with a chorus of approbation, such as has been seldom accorded to political speeches.—Reuter.

HITLER'S PAPER ATTACKS

MUNICH, Sept. 27.

"Insolence Carried Too Far" is the heading of a leading article in Herr Hitler's paper the "National Observer," which speaks of M. Herriot's "impertinence and hypocrisy." It accuses him of wilfully misrepresenting facts and ridicules M. Herriot's statement that France is animated solely by the idea of peace.

It concludes that in view of the attitude of the Herriot Government it is a mistake for the von Papen Government to take up the question of disarmament with Paris.—Reuter.

SURVEY VESSELS STRUCK BY ROCK

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The Admiralty announce the grounding of H. M. S. Challenger whilst surveying in upheaved waters off the Labrador coast. The vessel struck a rock on September 23, six miles north of Ford's Harbour Light, in latitude 56° 27' N. and longitude 61° 10' W. The weather was calm and she was later refloated. Damage to her forward oil tank and several other compartments was sustained. After calling at Ford's Harbour, to re-embark camp parties and as far as possible ascertain the full extent of the damage, she will proceed to St. John's, Newfoundland. H. M. S. Heliotrope has been ordered to proceed to the place and stand by. The survey on which the Challenger was engaged is in connection with the opening of the Hudson Bay route and the area she was working in is quite unexplored.—B.O.W.